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of Lunacy.

Scotland.

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35<sup>th</sup> ..

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# THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

---



EDINBURGH:

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# THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.,

*Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1892.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirty-fourth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

## I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1892.

Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of  
Lunatics on  
1st January  
1892.

It appears from this statement that of the 12,799 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 1972 were maintained from private sources, 10,770 by parochial rates, and 57 at the expense of the State.

In our thirty-second Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page lv). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A, the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Detailed  
Retrospect not  
given in this  
Report.

Number  
and Distri-  
bution of  
the Insane.

Number of  
Lunatics at  
1st January  
1892.

*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1892.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . . .	3555	3792	7347	738	801	1539	2817	2991	5808
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	50	113	163	50	113	163	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences, . . . . .	711	813	1524	...	...	...	711	813	1524
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences, . . . . .	435	440	875	...	...	...	435	440	875
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1015	1545	2560	42	83	125	973	1462	2435
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, . . . . .	5766	6703	12469	830	997	1827	4936	5706	10642
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	42	15	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	174	99	273	81	64	145	93	35	128
TOTALS, . . . . .	5982	6817	12799	911	1061	1972	5029	5741	10770



## II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1891.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1891.

## CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution at 1st January 1892, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1891.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 12 private patients and an increase of 219 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 11 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 7 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is a decrease of 7 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth the number remains the same.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there is an increase of 3 in the number of private inmates, and of 12 in the number of pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 1 private patient and a decrease of 54 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered*\* lunatics during 1891 was 189, there being an increase of 24 private patients and an increase of 165 pauper patients.

The general results for the year are as follows:—(1) There is a total increase of 242 in the number of registered lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year; (2) there is a decrease of 53 in the number of registered lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

## PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in  
Establish-  
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1891.

Patients in  
Establish-  
ments.

Increase of  
their Number.

Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.

(1) Direct  
Admissions.

(2) Admissions  
by Transfer.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase at its close of 23 in the number of private patients in establishments, and of 219 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.\* The average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years 1886-90 was 35, and the average annual increase in the number of pauper patients was 123. The increase in the number of private patients during last year has therefore been below the average annual increase of the five years 1886-90, while the increase of pauper patients has been above it.

#### a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 573, being 51 more than during the preceding year, and being 96 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2353, being 140 more than the number during the preceding year, and 291 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89.

##### (2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table IV. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1891 was 384, which is 33 above the number transferred during the preceding year, and 40 below the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is, of course, due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which

\* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.



they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 73 instances by Sheriffs, and in 311 by the Board.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1891.

(2) Admissions  
by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	12	12	61	69	2	1	...	1	12	5	32	51	27	231
Private Asylums, . . .	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	14	47	...	...	...	...	13	8	1	2	...	85
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	34
TOTALS, . . . . .	14	17	92	131	2	1	...	1	25	13	35	53	34	350

### (3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission  
of Voluntary  
Patients to  
Establish-  
ments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1891 was 77. The average number admitted for the ten years 1882-91 was 64. The number resident at 1st January 1892 was 53.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions.

The increasing extent to which this provision of the law is being taken advantage of, and the greater variety of cases admitted under it, suggested to us the advisability of issuing a circular to superintendents of asylums, reminding them of the statutory provisions as to the mental condition of persons who may legally be received

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1891.

or retained as voluntary patients. This circular is printed in the Appendix to this Report, p. 117.

Discharges  
from Establish-  
ments.

#### b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Recovered.

#### (1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

There were 226 private patients discharged recovered during 1891, which is 27 above the number for the preceding year, but 40 above the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 959, which is 16 below the number for the preceding year, and 30 above the average for the five years 1885-89. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the years 1890 and 91, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1885-89:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.		
	1885 to 1889.	1890.	1891.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	39	38	35
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	34	35	28
„ Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	42	46	42
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	6	11	13

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard should be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into the different classes of establishments, before these percentages can be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Unrecovered.

#### (2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, ex-



cluding transfers, during 1891, was 156, which is 32 above the number for 1890, and 18 above the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 415. This is 3 below the number for 1890, and 22 below the average for the five years 1885-89.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1891.  
—  
Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Unrecovered.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1891:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1891.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	139	...	...	139
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . .	...	150	166	316
„ Escape, . . .	1	2	19	22
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation, . . .	10	27	8	45
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . .	2	...	...	2
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries, . .	...	...	42	42
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic, . . .	1	...	...	1
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . .	...	1	...	1
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . .	3	...	...	3
„ Defective admission papers, . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals, . . .	156	180	235	571

### C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1891 was 152, which is 12 more than in 1890, and also 51 more than the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients who died was 776, which is 138 more than in 1890, and 185 above the average of the five years 1885-89.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1890-91, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1885-89:—

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1891.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.		
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.
Private Patients, . . . . .	6·6	8·4	9·0
Pauper Patients, . . . . .	8·1	8·1	9·6

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1890--91, and for the quinquenniad 1885-89, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.
Royal and District Asylums, . . . . .	7·8	8·5	9·5
Private Asylums, . . . . .	8·0	7·8	5·1
Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	8·9	8·9	12·7
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . . .	5·5	4·0	4·4

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty-four years, 1858-91.

It will be seen from Table XX. of Appendix A that the proportion of deaths in 1891 in Royal and District Asylums, tabulated under "thoracic affections," and "fever, &c." was 46 per 1000 patients resident. This proportion in 1890 was 34. The increased death-rate in 1891, from diseases falling under these heads, seems to have been due to the effects of the epidemic of influenza, which prevailed extensively in Scotland during the year.

Removals  
on Probation.

#### d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1891, 53 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 12 have been finally discharged as recovered, 7 were sent back, 34 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1891, 137 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 27 have been finally discharged as recovered; 10 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 25 have been returned to asylums; and 75 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1891, has been 3591, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1868,	137
„ 1864, . . . . .	73	„ 1869, . . . . .	149
„ 1865, . . . . .	103	„ 1870, . . . . .	148
„ 1866, . . . . .	102	„ 1871, . . . . .	185
„ 1867, . . . . .	112	„ 1872, . . . . .	181

In 1873, . . .	145	In 1883, . . .	167	Statistics of Lunacy in 1891.
„ 1874, . . .	118	„ 1884, . . .	112	
„ 1875, . . .	123	„ 1885, . . .	122	Removals on Probation.
„ 1876, . . .	120	„ 1886, . . .	101	
„ 1877, . . .	105	„ 1887, . . .	124	
„ 1878, . . .	101	„ 1888, . . .	127	
„ 1879, . . .	113	„ 1889, . . .	116	
„ 1880, . . .	87	„ 1890, . . .	105	
„ 1881, . . .	77	„ 1891, . . .	137	
„ 1882, . . .	192			

Of the 3591 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 693 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1891 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	14	Brought forward, . . .	125
Argyll District Asylum, . . .	5	Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	1
Ayr District Asylum, . . .	28	Barony Parochial Asylum, . . .	0
Banff District Asylum, . . .	0	Glasgow Parochial Asylum, . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . .	3	Govan Parochial Asylum, . . .	2
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	0	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . .	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	11	Paisley Parochial Asylum, . . .	8
Elgin District Asylum, . . .	0	Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . .	1	Buchan Poorhouse, . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	0	Cuninghame Poorhouse, . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . .	0	Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . .	27	Dundee East Poorhouse, . . .	0
Kirklands Asylum, . . .	0	Dundee West Poorhouse, . . .	0
Midlothian District Asylum, . . .	7	Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . .	0
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	7	Hamilton Poorhouse, . . .	0
Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	0	Inveresk Poorhouse, . . .	0
Perth District Asylum, . . .	0	Kincardine Poorhouse, . . .	0
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	14	Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . .	0
Stirling District Asylum, . . .	3	Old Machar Poorhouse, . . .	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . .	4	Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . .	1
Mollendo House Private Asylum, . . .	0	Perth Poorhouse, . . .	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . .	1	St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, . . .	0
Westermains Private Asylum, . . .	0	Wigtown Poorhouse, . . .	0
Whitehouse Private Asylum, . . .	0		
Carry forward, . . .	125	Total, . . .	137

In the numbers above given the cases of patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to



Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1891.

exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the Asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

### III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Distribution  
of Lunatics  
in Establish-  
ments.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XIII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1892, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted  
by Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1891. The number of orders granted during the year was 2903.

#### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences  
granted by the  
Board to  
Asylums and  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Table XVIII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1891. The number of licences amounted to 29, and they

were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 22 wards for lunatics in poorhouses. Establishments for Lunatics.

#### RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XIX. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII. Results of Treatment in Establishments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1891, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately. Causes of Death in each Establishment.

#### CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The whole number of resignations or discharges among attendants during 1891 was 610, which is 16 more than the number for the previous year, and 89 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 470, which is 35 more than the number for the previous year, and 97 more than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and think it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. In addition to these, 12 men and 29 women left on account of ill-health, 3 men and 1 woman died during their term of service, and 4 men and 1 woman left on account of their services being no longer required. The remainder were returned to us as dismissed for the following reasons:—(a) For drunkenness 10 men and 3 women, (b) for insubordination 5 men and 6 women, (c) for absence without leave 6 men and 7 women, (d) for incompetence or unsuitableness 6 men and 10 women, (e) for carelessness or neglect of duty 2 men and 2 women, (f) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 6 men and 15 women, (g) for dishonesty 1 man and 1 woman, (h) for improprieties of conduct 2 women, (i) absconded 3 men and 1 woman, (j) having been found to have been dismissed from other asylums for misconduct 3 men and 1 woman. Changes among Attendants.

#### ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1891 was 194. Of these 108 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 40 within a week, and 17 after a week; 29 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency, on the authority of which they had been detained. Of the 29 patients not brought back, 7 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 14 as relieved, 8 as not improved. Escapes from Asylums.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Escapes from  
Asylums.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1882 to 1891:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1882, . . . .	299	20	4	36
1883, . . . .	318	35	3	38
1884, . . . .	272	21	2	32
1885, . . . .	248	19	4	29
1886, . . . .	228	16	2	26
1887, . . . .	221	15	3	25
1888, . . . .	207	17	4	23
1889, . . . .	190	22	1	20
1890, . . . .	182	19	4	19
1891, . . . .	194	22	7	20
Totals, . .	2359	206	34	

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1891 has been below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was 17, being 19 less than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received without new certificates or Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

#### ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in  
Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1891 was 117. Of these, 11 ended fatally. In 5 of these cases the death was suicidal, 1 that of a voluntary boarder, being due to phosphorus poisoning, caused by sucking the ends of matches, 1 to strangling with a necktie, 1 to poisoning with belladonna, 1 to hanging, and 1 to leaping through a window. Of the 6 accidental deaths which were not suicidal, 1 was due to fracture caused to an aged patient by a fall; 1 to the lodgment in the stomach of a mass of matter, principally hair, which had gradually accumulated; 2 to asphyxia, caused by turning over in bed during an epileptic fit; 1 to rupture of bladder, caused during an attempt to escape; 1 to a fall on a stone floor. In addition to these fatal accidents, injuries were sustained in three cases not long before death, the injury being in the case of 1 intentionally self-inflicted; but in none of them did death appear to have been due to the injury, though in the case of one patient, who was already in a dying condition, death may have been hastened by it. There were 5 cases of unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

In 44 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dis-



location of joints. These were occasioned in 21 cases by falls; in 7 cases by assaults made by fellow patients; in 10 cases by struggling with fellow patients or attendants; in 3 cases the injury was unintentionally self-inflicted; and in 3 cases the causes were not ascertained. Out of the remaining accidents there were 17 injuries to the head; 3 cases of internal injury, self-inflicted, 1 being intentional and 2 unintentional; 12 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald; and 22 injuries of a quite unimportant character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1868

The following tabular statement is the twenty-fourth of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5	170
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6	162
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7	150
1891	...	4	1	...	6	1	4	6	145

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who

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for Lunatics.

had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-two years only 297 recoveries, or 22 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-four years are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-two years would represent 16 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-two years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 31 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 811 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. The 73 re-admissions which have taken place during the years 1884-91 refer to 52 persons. Of the 5 persons re-admitted during 1891 to which the 6 re-admissions refer, 2 have been re-admitted twice, since 1868, 2 three times, and 1 eighteen times. In the 1 case of recovery in 1891, the patient had been re-admitted eighteen times since 1868, the last re-admission being in 1891. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-three years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last fifteen years of the twenty-four the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

#### IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

Different Classes of Establishments.

The Royal Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved soon after the passing of that Act to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. They are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 asylums of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 16 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose boards are paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

*(a) Royal and District Asylums.*

Aberdeen  
Royal Asylum  
at Aberdeen.

The Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to suffer from great overcrowding. To relieve this the Directors propose to build a separate hospital, and the proposals further embrace the erection of new administrative accommodation. These changes are rendered necessary from the fact that the number of inmates has far outgrown the number for which the building was designed. They will enable important and needful improvements to be carried out in the main building, and will not only more than provide for the greatly increased population but will place at the disposal of the institution resources for the care and treatment of the patients, which it does not at present possess, and which are needed to bring it into harmony with modern views as to what such an institution should be. The accommodation afforded by the private branch at Elmhill is excellent, and the reports show that the pauper branch at Daviot is well conducted, and is fulfilling its purpose efficiently. The asylum generally is reported to be managed with much skill and success under great difficulties.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum, Loch-  
gilphead.

The condition of the patients on the female side of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum is reported to have been very much improved by the opening of the reconstructed wards which now form the female infirmary. The unsatisfactory nature of the accommodation on the male side has, however, been a subject of much anxiety. The figures given in the entries show that one room on this side, occupied by patients who are difficult to manage, is overcrowded to an extent which is dangerous, while another large room on the same side is wholly unoccupied. After inspection and careful consideration, the Visiting Commissioners have recommended the adoption of a plan by which the unused room could be brought into occupation and could be made to form part of a section which could be devoted to hospital purposes. This plan could be carried out at a very small expense, and would not only relieve the dangerous overcrowding referred to, but would provide in a fairly efficient manner the special means of hospital treatment which are at present wholly wanting on the male side. The Board have accordingly urged upon the District Board its adoption. The second entry refers to the loss to the asylum of the farm held by the District Board on lease, leaving it only in possession of the original feu of about 50 acres, which, for an asylum of

this size is quite insufficient. The necessity to an asylum of the possession of ample land, as affording the best means of useful and healthy occupation to patients, is being more and more widely recognised. The loss of the farm, therefore, is regarded as a very grave occurrence, and a hope is expressed that the District Board will lose no opportunity of securing another farm. Some minor recommendations are made, such as the provision of a small bath-room for the infirmary section on the female side, and improved arrangements for the supply of hot water, and some proposals by the District Board for a change of the manner of heating the asylum are referred to. The asylum was found clean and in excellent order. The ordinary requirements of the patients are adequately provided for, and they are reported to be treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The reports on the Ayr District Asylum show it to be overcrowded to an extent involving danger to the patients, and the necessity for enlarging it is stated to have become urgent. The number of patients in the asylum is far in excess of the number for which it was planned. Not only is the accommodation both of the dormitories and of the dayrooms greatly deficient, but they are disproportioned to each other, while the administrative buildings have become inadequate for an institution having the population of this asylum. A considerable enlargement of the asylum is therefore needed, in order to provide suitably for the patients at present within it, irrespective of such enlargement as may be thought desirable in view of a prospective growth of numbers. The asylum was found in good order, and the condition of the patients, in view of the overcrowded state of the institution, was satisfactory.

Ayr District Asylum, Galloway, Ayr.

The Banff District Asylum is reported to be well managed in all respects. The industrial occupation of patients of both sexes is carried out with exceptional success, and they were tranquil, and bore evidence that all their requirements are well supplied.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

The large increase which has taken place in the population of the Crichton Royal Institution is chiefly due to the reception of boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire belonging to Lunacy Districts for which asylums are in process of erection. The reports dwell with approval upon the great amount of personal freedom which the patients of this asylum enjoy. Not only does their treatment confer on them a real freedom within due limits, and an exemption from unnecessary and irksome discipline, but care is taken by avoiding the use of locked doors and by the absence of prison-like walls to remove the outward signs which are suggestive of loss of liberty. The sense of freedom thus given promotes happiness and contentment, and the absence of restriction does not appear to be attended with an increased number of escapes or with greater risk of accident. It might be suggested that this mode of management could only be successfully carried out among private patients and patients from rural parishes. But the experience of this institution shows it to be equally applicable to patients drawn from parishes

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

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dition of Estab-  
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Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

in Glasgow and other urban centres in Lanarkshire, who form nearly half of the pauper population of the asylum. The large and increasing amount of beneficent work which the institution does for private patients in straitened circumstances is shown by the fact that of 347 private patients in the asylum when the second entry was written, 134 were paying £52 per annum or less, and of these 152 were paying £40 or less. A new and abundant supply of water of excellent quality has been obtained by sinking an artesian well. The institution is prospering, and in all respects bears testimony to the ability and liberality displayed in its management.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum, Liff,  
Dundee.

The dayrooms and dormitories of the Dundee Royal Asylum were found clean and in good order, and the requirements of the patients, as regards food and clothing, are adequately met. Reference is made to excitement among the female patients which is stated to be probably due to the comparatively limited outlet for their energies in active work. It is noted with approval that an increasing amount of attention is paid to arrangements for engaging the patients in outdoor games and other healthful forms of amusement.

Edinburgh  
Royal Asylum,  
Morningside,  
Edinburgh.

The reports show that the management of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum continues to be marked by the prominence given to the strictly medical treatment of the patients, at the same time that the fullest recognition is given to the importance of such things as bodily comforts, cheerful surroundings, freedom from irksome discipline, useful work, and amusements. This medical bias of the management, if it may be so spoken of, led Dr Clouston many years ago to institute a separate hospital, which was the first building of the kind attached to an asylum in Scotland, and is a development of the means of treating the insane which is being extensively adopted in Scottish asylums. No opportunity is lost of advancing the knowledge of insanity by examination after death, and to this end a resident pathologist has been added to the medical staff. The new buildings at Craighouse have advanced far towards completion. They will afford comfortable and beautiful accommodation for the wealthier class of private patients, and the number of applications for admission already received indicates that they will be fully occupied as soon as they are ready for the reception of patients.

Elgin District  
Asylum, Elgin.

The Elgin District Asylum was found throughout in excellent order. The industrial occupation of the patients is duly attended to. They were free from complaint, and their appearance indicates that they are in all respects satisfactorily provided for. A recommendation is made that any opportunity which occurs of increasing the extent of land in immediate connection with the main buildings should be taken advantage of.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District  
Asylum,  
Springfield,  
Cupar.

The plans have been approved of a new fully equipped separate hospital for the Fife and Kinross Asylum. These plans have been very carefully considered, and the hospital when completed will, it is believed, add greatly to the efficiency of the institution, and will be



among the best of its kind in Scotland. In connection with the changes consequent on the erection of the new building, arrangements are being made for the more effective use of the asylum sewage on the land. The ninety-five acres of land at present in occupation of the asylum is too small for the population of over 400 patients now in it, and an inquiry which is being made by the District Board as to the possibility of obtaining more land is referred to with cordial approval. The medical treatment of the patients is conducted with ability, and careful and kindly consideration is given to everything conducing to their recovery or to their happiness and comfort.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The Reports on the Glasgow Royal Asylum show it to be managed in an able and efficient manner. Among the changes which have been introduced during the past year in the direction of developing and adding to the resources of the institution, are mentioned improved accommodation for the sick and for attendants, and the institution of a section which is available as an hospital for cases of infectious disease. The introduction of electric lighting has proved extremely satisfactory, both in adding to the cheerfulness of the rooms and in facilitating supervision during the night. The want of accommodation in asylums of a public character for private patients in straitened circumstances is one which has been and is yet much felt. It is a want which only institutions such as this can supply, and in meeting it Chartered Asylums fulfil their most charitable and characteristic function. The efforts of the authorities of this asylum to meet the want in question are accordingly referred to with strong commendation. Of 340 private patients in the asylum, it appears that there are 265 who pay £60 a year or less. The real difficulties, however, in finding accommodation, occur when the extreme rate which the relatives of a patient can afford closely approaches the charge for pauper patients, and how much the asylum does for this class of patient is indicated by the fact that of the 265 patients paying £60 a year or less, there are 162 who pay £40 a year or less. Pauper patients are no longer admitted, and with the gradual diminution of patients of that class, facilities will be given for receiving a still larger number of private patients paying low rates of board, though not necessarily so low as to involve loss to the institution.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The Haddington District Asylum is reported to have been greatly improved by the alterations and additions—including an enlarged dining-hall—which have now been completed. Not only has the overcrowding been removed, but the comfort of the patients and the ease of supervising them have been greatly increased. The new arrangements are said to be excellent in every way. The District Board had to give up some land, but they immediately acquired a greater extent on lease, and the asylum has now in occupation 121 acres, which is equal to about one acre for each patient on the asylum register. For the greater part of this land the rental paid is £3, 10s. per acre. The condition of the patients and of the asylum was found in all respects satisfactory.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Inverness  
District  
Asylum,  
Inverness.

The population of the Inverness District Asylum continues to grow, and the reports show it to be now much overcrowded. This is not only true of the dayrooms, but also of the dormitories, notwithstanding the appropriation of the old chapel and amusement-room for sleeping accommodation. The present sick-room accommodation is reported to be not satisfactory, and it is suggested that the District Board should consider the propriety of erecting a separate hospital. Such a building would not only relieve the overcrowding, but by providing specially designed accommodation for recent cases, for the sick, and for those requiring special observation and nursing, it would bring the asylum abreast of other similar asylums in regard to what is now generally recognised as needed in order to make such institutions fully efficient for their purpose. The reports refer to an inadequate supply of milk and potatoes; and for the better supply of milk it is intended to establish a dairy on the asylum farm. The establishment was found in good order, and the patients were free from excitement and complaint.

Kirklands  
Asylum,  
Bothwell.

The accommodation afforded by the Kirklands Asylum is of a temporary nature, and owing to the small extent of land attached to the institution difficulty is found in providing suitable outdoor labour for the men, except for that group of them who reside at and are employed on the grounds of the Lanark District Asylum in course of erection at Hartwood. The situation of the asylum and its internal arrangements make it difficult to give the patients as much freedom as would otherwise be possible, but they are kindly treated, and their cases receive careful individual consideration. Altogether the asylum is reported to be managed with great medical and administrative ability.

Midlothian and  
Peebles Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Rosewell, near  
Edinburgh.

The appearance of erysipelas in the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum led to a reconstruction of the drainage system, which was found to be defective. Much ability and conscientiousness are shown in the medical care of the patients, and they are reported to be treated in all respects with kindness and liberality. The asylum was found in excellent order throughout.

Montrose  
Royal Asylum,  
Montrose.

The new separate hospital of the Montrose Asylum is now fully occupied. It is reported to have fully realised the high expectations which were formed of it, and it has been much visited by those interested in asylum construction. The electric light which has been introduced into the main building, as well as into the hospital, has proved entirely satisfactory, and is reported to have added much to the comfort and healthiness of the wards. The land attached to this asylum has always been judiciously and profitably managed, and it is learned with satisfaction that the managers are acquiring another farm which will increase the extent of land in the occupation of the asylum to 235 acres in all. A case is referred to in which the acting superintendent had reason to suspect that a female patient had been subjected to ill-usage by one or more of the attendants in charge of her. He at once gave notice to the Procurator-Fiscal, with the result that three female attendants were tried for assault before the Sheriff, who found the

charge not proven. The asylum authorities, however, instituted further inquiry, with the result that one attendant was dismissed and two others received a month's notice to leave. The asylum authorities appear to have done everything which the occasion required, both in reporting and investigating the occurrence. The arrangements for bathing the patients of this asylum have been specially studied with a view to secure efficiency along with the least possible loss of time in the process, and it is recommended that these arrangements should be inspected by persons engaged in constructing or altering asylum bathrooms. The asylum is managed in all its departments with great administrative and medical ability.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

The recent history of the Perth Royal Asylum has been one of marked progress. New hospital wings have been erected, admirably adapted to their purpose; additional land and buildings have been acquired, making it possible to give special advantages to patients fitted to enjoy them; and arrangements have been made for permitting patients to enjoy, at suitable seasons, a residence in the Highlands or at the sea-side. Every year has seen an improvement in the structural or administrative arrangements, and this year there is recorded with satisfaction the appointment of an additional medical assistant and two lady companions, whose special duty it will be to associate with the patients and use the influence which their social position gives them in leading the patients into sane ways of thought and conduct. The extensive structural and other changes which have been carried out had become necessary in order to bring the asylum into line with the best institutions of the kind in Scotland. They have all been wisely conceived and well executed, and a belief is expressed that they will increase the prosperity of the asylum, and will enable the Directors to extend yet further the charitable as well as the useful functions which it already performs.

Perth Royal  
Asylum.

The Perth District Asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. No irksome discipline is employed in their management, and their individual tastes receive kindly and judicious consideration. A feature of the furnishing of this asylum, which it is said deserves to be copied, is the large number of arm-chairs introduced into the day-rooms. These chairs are much liked by the patients, and increase their tranquillity and contentment. The asylum is reported to be managed with much professional and administrative ability.

Perth District  
Asylum,  
Murthly.

The reconstruction of the drainage system of the Roxburgh District Asylum has been satisfactorily carried out, but the internal plumber work was, at the date of the last entry, still defective, and a hope is expressed that the District Board will put it into a thoroughly satisfactory state. The water supply has been improved, but is still so deficient as to be a source of anxiety, and at times to restrict the bathing of the patients. The asylum is re-

Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum,  
Melrose.



Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

ported to be conducted with great care and ability. The patients are treated with skill and kindness, and were entirely free from excitement or complaint.

Extensive enlargements and improvements are in process of being carried out in the Stirling District Asylum. These include a new separate hospital, a new administrative block, and a new laundry; while in the main building new bath-rooms, lavatories and water-closets are being erected and old ones refitted, the store is being enlarged, and many other important structural changes are in progress with a view to adjusting the building to its increased population, improving the accommodation, and facilitating management. All these additions and alterations have been most carefully considered, not only with a view to their adaptation to a general scheme of management, previously thought out on lines intended to accord with what recent experience has shown to be best, but also with a view to the special purpose which each section is intended to serve. And not merely has careful thought been shown in the general scheme, and in adapting the additions and alterations to the special objects aimed at, but equally careful thought has been expended upon the arrangements in their minute details. Without such careful consideration of details, the benefits of the best general arrangements may be to a great extent lost. When all the changes and enlargements are completed, it is reported that the asylum will be one of the best in Scotland. The difficulties experienced in conducting the establishment while these extensive changes are in progress are very great, but they are reported to be successfully overcome.

Private Asylums.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

The patients in the Mavisbank Asylum were reported to be liberally and kindly treated. The rooms are comfortably furnished and were found in excellent order, and the establishment generally is conducted with skill and success.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

The Mollendo House Asylum was found in good order. The patients are treated with kindness, and were in a satisfactory condition.

Saughton Hall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

Saughton Hall Asylum was found in admirable order throughout. The patients enjoy great comforts and are treated with much professional ability. They enjoy great freedom, and everything is done by such means as sea-side residence and the employment of lady companions to make life home-like and to promote contentment and cure.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

The patients in Westermains Asylum are reported to be very satisfactorily provided for. They are provided with comfortable and well furnished rooms, and are treated with kindness and liberality.

Whitehouse Asylum was found in admirable order. Everything conducting to the happiness of the patients is carefully studied, and they are stated to enjoy comforts not surpassed in any asylum.

Present Condition of Establishment.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

Parochial Asylums.

The patients of the Abbey Parochial Asylum are reported to be well provided for in all respects. They are treated with kindness, are employed in active useful work, and were found quite free from excitement or complaint.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The Barony Parochial Asylum is over-crowded, but extensive enlargements are in progress, and when the new buildings are occupied, not only will the over-crowding be relieved, but the asylum will be put in possession of greatly improved hospital arrangements. Further structural changes are in contemplation, with a view to adjusting the various parts of the asylum to its greatly increased population. The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order, notwithstanding the difficulties of management entailed by the extensive building operations. The patients, who have varied and healthful means of occupation on the ample lands attached to the asylum, were found tranquil and in good bodily condition.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, which receives female patients only, must now be regarded as serving a merely temporary purpose. It is reported to be well managed, and the patients are judiciously treated, but recommendations are made as to improving their dress, and as to the need of whitewashing and repainting the wards.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The Govan Parochial Asylum continues over-crowded, and the movement in the population is great. These facts entail difficulties and responsibilities upon the management which are reported to be overcome with ability and conscientiousness. It is not expected that the over-crowding can be effectually relieved until the District asylum in course of erection at Hawkhead is occupied, but in the meantime the wants of the patients and their medical treatment are provided for as well as is possible under the circumstances.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

More than half of the patients in the Greenock Parochial Asylum are boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire. The flow of patients through the asylum is very rapid, and the large number of acute cases which thus comes under care involves a great amount of labour and thought on the part of the medical staff, whose treatment of the patients is reported to be able and thorough. The conduct of the institution by its lay superintendent is also highly spoken of. The patients are judiciously managed, and very successful efforts are made to engage them in useful industrial work. An arrangement is reported to be in force under which every patient who is regarded as suicidal is at all times under the care of an attendant who is known, and who is responsible for the patient's

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

safety till some other attendant records in writing that he has assumed the responsibility. The arrangement is said to work easily and satisfactorily.

The Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum is reported to be managed with much ability and success. The patients enjoy a large amount of freedom, and their individual tastes are considered in a kindly and judicious spirit. Many improvements have been carried out during the year, and the wards are reported to present a cheerful aspect.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

*(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

St Nicholas Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Nicholas or Aberdeen City Poorhouse were found clean and in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition. One male patient was reported to be unsuitable for the wards, and his removal was subsequently carried out.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Poorhouse were found in admirable order. The patients are well provided for, and are fully employed in outdoor work. The removal of an unsuitable patient was recommended.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

A large and increasing amount of profitable laundry work is being performed by the female patients in the lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Poorhouse, alike, it is said, to the advantage of the patients and of the rate-payers. The institution is reported to be managed with energy and ability, and the state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were in all respects satisfactory.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse have been for long managed with exceptional efficiency and success, and the reports show that the usual excellent condition of the establishment and its inmates is fully maintained.

Dundee East Poorhouse, Dundee.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse were found in excellent order. The wants of the patients are fully met, and they are treated with judiciousness and kindness.

Dundee West Poorhouse, Dundee.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse afford comfortable provision for the inmates, and their requirements are liberally met. The wards are well managed, and care is taken to maintain their cheerful and comfortable appearance. The removal of a patient regarded as unsuitable for the wards was recommended.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, near Edinburgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse were found clean and in good order. The patients were free from excitement or complaint, and were found in all respects in a satisfactory condition.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse were found in excellent order and they presented a clean and comfortable appearance. The patients are well cared for and fully occupied in useful work.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse are very comfortably furnished, and were found in excellent order throughout. The condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory.



The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse are reported to be liberally and judiciously treated, and the establishment was found in excellent order.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Changes are reported to have been carried out on the male side of the Linlithgow Poorhouse with very satisfactory results, and a strong recommendation is made that similar improvements be carried out on the female side. A suggestion is made as to the advantage which would be derived from a general bathroom for the whole establishment, and an improvement in the character of the water-closets is recommended. The patients are well cared for, and the management of the wards is stated to deserve the commendation it has received in former reports.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.  
Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

The Lunatic Wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients were free from complaint. The removal of one patient is recommended on the ground of unsuitability for such an institution, and attention is called to the case of three others whose suitability is doubtful.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse were found in a very satisfactory state. They are fully employed in industrial work which yields a very considerable profit to the institution. The wards were found throughout in excellent order, and the establishment is in all respects well managed. The waxing of the floors in the day-rooms and dormitories on both sides is recommended, so as to avoid the necessity for wet scrubbing.

Old Monkland Poorhouse, Coatbridge.

Great improvements have been carried out in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse, among which may be mentioned the waxing of floors and the introduction of curtains and pictures. The patients were exceedingly clean and tidy in their clothing, and successful efforts are now made to engage the male patients in useful occupation. Everything seen is reported to be very creditable to the management.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse were found in their usual excellent order. The patients are in all respects well provided for, and are employed in healthy field work.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh.

Many important improvements have been carried out in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. The wards were found clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. They are treated judiciously and with kindness, are engaged in useful work, and enjoy a great amount of freedom.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

The Baldovan Institution continues to be in all respects well managed, the children are reported to be carefully nursed and kindly treated, and the training of such of them as are susceptible of training is successfully carried out.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

The reports on the Larbert Institution show that it fully maintains the prosperous position which it has reached in recent years. Among the many improvements carried out or resolved upon during

Larbert National Institution.

the past year are an enlargement of the dining-hall, the erection of a new laundry and washing-house, and the construction of a new schoolroom. A hope is expressed that the improvements will embrace also the erection of a large covered play-ground for use in wet or cold weather. The teaching and training of the children are conducted in a systematic and admirable manner, and the results attained are very gratifying. The industrial training of the boys is chiefly in out-door work, and of the girls in household work, sewing, and knitting. But the teaching of the children is not confined to scholastic and industrial training. Very great importance is attached to inculcating cleanliness, orderly conduct, and tidiness of dress, and to curing habits which are disagreeable to others. The results attained in these directions, as well as in the nursing of the sick and feeble, are reported to be most satisfactory.

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

Lunatic De-  
partment of  
the General  
Prison at Perth.

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1891, 9 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND, PERTH.

*Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1891.*

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
13/564	Dundee (from Guardian), .	22 April 1872.	A. L. or P.	13 Mar. 1891.	Murder.
13/1166	Edinburgh, . . .	30 Mar. 1891.	P. F.	30 Mar. 1891.	Do.
13/1167	Do., . . .	30 Mar. 1891.	A. R.	30 Mar. 1891.	Assault.
14/99	Peterhead, . . .	11 Mar. 1889.	F. C.	1 May 1891.	Rape and prev. con. of assault.
14/105	Glasgow, . . .	20 July 1868.	K. C.	2 May 1891.	Murder.
14/31	Dundee, . . .	22 April 1891.	I. C.	14 May 1891.	Theft and prev. con.
14/284	Glasgow, . . .	2 July 1891.	R. B.	3 July 1891.	Murder.
14/486	Penal Department, . .	31 July 1891.	I. R.	12 Aug. 1891.	Attempt to steal, theft and assault.
14/652	Peterhead, . . .	25 Aug. 1887.	N. M'G.	15 Sept. 1891.	Theft and prev. con. of theft and robbery.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1891:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	

42.0	15.0	7	2	2	0	4	2	1	0	
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The inmates at 31st December 1891 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, . . . . .	29
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, . . . . .	21
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, . . . . .	2
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired, . . . . .	—
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, . . . . .	—
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . .	5
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, . . . . .	—
	57

The Department is reported to have been found in a very satisfactory condition, and it is stated that 'the Prison Commissioners and Dr McNaughtan are to be congratulated on the way in which the inmates are induced to conduct themselves in an orderly manner without the use of such expedients as mechanical restraint. This result is obtained to a large extent by the care taken to provide every inmate, as far as possible, with some occupation which gives healthy exercise for both mind and body.'

## V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

We believe it to be useful to repeat the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under our supervision, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. The circumstances which bring under our supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings are under jurisdiction of Board.



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised, is regarded by us as a duty of great importance.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1892, was 125.

Of the private patients 50 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 42 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

It will be perceived from this statement that the position of the Board towards the non-pauper insane in private dwellings is very different from its position toward the pauper insane in private dwellings. Of the non-paupers none come upon the register unless they are boarded away from home, or are possessed of property administered by judicial factors. The number of these being small, the great majority of the non-pauper insane in private dwellings do not come on the register; the Board has no official knowledge of them, and they live at home under the care of their natural guardians. On the other hand, every pauper lunatic, wherever placed, comes upon the register; and the Board are fully informed as to the mode in which he is provided for. Of the patients in private dwellings on 1st January there were on the register only 125 non-paupers, while there were 2435 paupers.

This supervision of every individual member of the pauper class of the insane by the central administration is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwellings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings decreased during the year 1891 from 2489 to 2435. This decrease is mainly due to a heightened death-rate, in sympathy with the heightened death-rate in the general community, 53 more patients having died in 1891 than in the preceding year. We are glad to say that parochial authorities are generally becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after

they have ceased to require asylum treatment, either in their own interest or in that of the public. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of the authorities of these districts.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C.) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. They show fully what has been done during the year in this department of the work of the Board, and attention is drawn in them to many points of interest in connection with the care of pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

Reports of  
Visitation of  
Lunatics  
in Private  
Dwellings.

Dr Sibbald, one of the members of the Board, has again made the visitation of the lunatics in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian, and he reports (Appendix C. page 99) that the condition of the patients in that county 'continues to afford evidence that the system under which patients are now provided for in private dwellings and subjected to official supervision is well adapted to promote the interests of the insane.'

Dr Fraser also continues to report favourably of the condition of the patients under his supervision. He refers in detail to the position of the several counties; but he also gives a summary of his views in the following paragraphs:—

'My opinion regarding the private dwelling system, after fourteen years' experience, continues to be that it is, under the supervision of the Board, a useful and advantageous way of providing for a considerable number of the insane. It is impossible without experience to pronounce a trustworthy opinion upon this system. Many who had been adverse to it came after a practical acquaintance with it to be advocates of its usefulness and advantages. On the other hand, those who have condemned the system are either those who have had no practical knowledge of it or have hastily or superficially looked at it. Even those who have had large experience of the treatment of the insane are not in a position to form a trustworthy judgment as to their treatment in private dwellings if the experience has been merely asylum experience. To form such a judgment it is necessary to see patients in private dwellings frequently and in a great variety of circumstances, to ascertain their individual histories, to know the character of their insanity, to have made careful inquiry into their mode of life, and to have watched their progress from time to time. My work for many years has given me an opportunity of doing all this; and it has also given me a wide knowledge of the home-life of the poor in every part of Scotland. I have thus been led to appreciate the happiness which may accompany humble surroundings, to form a high opinion of the intelligence, integrity, and kindness which are to be found among the peasantry, and to satisfy myself that, when reasonable care is taken in the selection of patients and of guardians, a large number of the pauper insane who are harmless and incurable can be more suitably provided for in private dwellings than in any other way. I feel confident that a fuller knowledge of the facts is all that is required to dispel the doubts

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

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'which are still occasionally expressed as to the success of the system as at present administered.

'No system of providing for the insane is perfect, and no system should be judged solely from its defects. When the merits of the private-dwelling system are investigated, they will be found to consist of (1) home-life with its domestic surroundings and interests; (2) individualisation; (3) liberty and contentment; (4) opportunities for remunerative employment or for becoming self-supporting; and these are obtained in conditions favourable to physical well-being and to mental health. I do not deny that in the care of the insane in private dwellings undesirable things occur as they do in the care of the insane in asylums, but under the supervision of the Board and their officers the efforts to reduce or to remove them are, on the whole, successful.'

Dr Lawson gives the following general conclusions as the result of his inspection:—

'1. That in my district, the parochial officials and authorities in all the populous parishes, and also those of other parishes who take a liberal and progressive view of their duties, show themselves to be in active sympathy with the system of boarding-out their eligible insane paupers in private dwellings; and that they are convinced of the benefits of the system on both humane and economic grounds.

'2. That there is at least no falling off from the standard of comfort and freedom enjoyed by patients resident in private dwellings.

'3. That amongst the patients who for some time have been under the control of the Board there are very few whose condition is not satisfactory.

'4. That the patients who, during my last visitation, were seen in houses not previously visited by me, were provided for amongst guardians whose character and mode of life guaranteed kindness and comfort.'

An important part of the work of the Board consists in requiring the removal to asylums of patients who are found unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings. Such removals may be requisite from the patients being found immediately on trial to be unfit for private care, or they may become necessary in the case of patients who had previously done well, but who, owing to a change in their mental or bodily condition, had come to need care and treatment in asylums. It is evident that if due attention were not given to the removal of such patients, evils would rapidly accumulate. The kind of considerations which lead to removal is illustrated in the following paragraph from Dr Lawson's report:—

'Of the 36 removals from private dwellings to institutions, 20 patients were so removed, through having been found to be, or to have become, unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings, through liability to excitement, or depraved habits. One was found to be suicidal, one was removed on account of illness, one on account of the risk of her becoming pregnant, and another because her guardianship was shown to be inefficient. Six of the removals were effected at the direct instigation of the Board, following upon my visitation of the patients, and most of the others had been the



‘subject of such communications from the Board as eventually led  
‘the Inspectors of Poor to see that the removal of the patients was  
‘advisable. In one case this was effected after much and prolonged  
‘opposition by the patient’s relatives, and only after the Sheriff’s  
‘Officer had travelled almost 40 miles to enforce the order of the  
‘Court.’

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
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## VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

Position of  
Districts.

List of Dis-  
tricts and  
Counties  
which form  
them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland district.
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn, . . . . .	4. Inverness do.
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar, . . . . .	9. Forfar do.
Perth, . . . . .	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow, . . . . .	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	12. Fife and Kinross do.
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely —(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuth- bert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.
Haddington, . . . . .	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, . . . . .	15. Haddington district.
Lanark, . . . . .	16. Roxburgh do.
Renfrew, . . . . .	17. Barony do.
Argyll, . . . . .	18. City of Glasgow do.
Bute, . . . . .	19. Govan do.
Ayr, . . . . .	20. Lanark do.
Dumfries, Kirkeudbright and Wigtown, . . . . .	21. Renfrew do.
	22. Argyll do.
	23. Bute do.
	24. Ayr do.
	25. Southern Counties do.

Shetland  
District.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Orkney  
District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. An arrangement existed under which many lunatics from parishes in Orkney were accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum, but the Managers of that asylum have intimated that they will not in future receive fresh cases from the District.

Caithness  
District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The asylum has become over-crowded, and the necessity for enlarging it has been brought under the notice of the District Board.

Position of  
Districts.  
Inverness  
District.

The Elgin District Asylum meets satisfactorily the requirements of the District.

Elgin District.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the branch at Woodpark.

Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. Important additions to the Royal Asylum are at present under the consideration of the Directors, with a view to improve and increase the accommodation.

Aberdeen  
District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Kincardine  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. The opening of the hospital section of the Montrose Royal Asylum has relieved the overcrowding from which the asylum suffered.

Forfar District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. A separate hospital is being erected at the District Asylum, and the main building is undergoing partial reconstruction. When these changes have been carried out, the asylum will afford adequate and excellent accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the District.

Stirling  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. A fully equipped separate hospital, which is in course of erection, will enable the asylum to meet the wants of the District satisfactorily. The District has been enlarged by the addition to it, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, of the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, which formerly belonged to the Perth Lunacy District.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District.



Position of  
Districts.Edinburgh  
Urban District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh and St Cuthbert's are received into the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses belonging to these parishes.

Midlothian  
and Roxburgh  
Districts.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, or the Roxburgh Districts.

Haddington  
District.

The extension of the Haddington District Asylum has been completed, and the asylum now affords adequate accommodation for the wants of the District.

Barony  
District.

Asylum accommodation for the Barony Lunacy District continues to be supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. The increase of the number of pauper lunatics in the District has rendered a considerable increase of the amount of accommodation necessary, and an extension of the asylum, consisting partly of accommodation of a specially hospital character, is being made with a view to provide it.

City of Glasgow  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District are provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. A new District Asylum at Gartloch is in course of erection.

## Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. A new District Asylum at Hawkhead, near Paisley, is in course of erection.

Lanark  
District.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The erection of a new District Asylum at Hartwood is approaching completion.

Renfrew  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Argyll and  
Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Certain parts of the asylum have become much overcrowded, and sugges-

tions for relieving the overcrowding, by utilising accommodation at present unused, are under consideration by the District Board. The farm leased by the asylum has been given up, and the original feu of 50 acres, on which the institution is built, is regarded as quite inadequate for an asylum of the size to which it has now grown.

Position of  
Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum has become overcrowded, and the necessity for extending it has been brought under the notice of the District Board.

Ayr District.

## VII. INCREASED RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN ASYLUMS.

Increased  
recognition of  
the importance  
of Hospital  
Accommoda-  
tion in  
Asylums.

The chief distinguishing feature in the arrangements of new asylum accommodation during recent years has been the greater prominence given to the hospital department. This has been due to a desire to increase the efficiency of asylums as curative institutions. There has been at the same time a clearer perception of the fact that the efficiency of an asylum as a curative institution is more satisfactorily attained when the arrangements specially designed for this purpose are kept to a great extent separate from those which have more immediately in view the providing of a home for the inmates. It is found that more complete provision can in this way be made for the medical treatment of those patients who require it, and better arrangements can be made for giving interest, by occupation and otherwise, to the lives of those inmates of asylums, who, though unfit for the conditions of life in the outer world, do not require special medical treatment. The hospital section of an asylum arranged in accordance with this view necessarily forms a much larger part of the institution than what used to be known as the sick-room or infirmary ward; and in the District Asylums at present being erected, the hospital sections will afford accommodation for not less than a third of the total number of inmates.

The change in the views of asylum administrators, which is here indicated, has come about gradually and as the result of experience. The first occasion on which practical effect was given to the new view was in the extensive alterations of the West House of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, which were carried out under Dr Clouston's superintendence during the years 1877-82. Part of these alterations consisted in the conversion into hospital accommodation of the greater part of two single-storey blocks which had previously been used chiefly as refractory wards. These are separate blocks forming part of the group of buildings known as the West House, which constitutes the section of the asylum in which the pauper patients and the lower class of private patients are accommodated. One of the blocks is situated at the extremity of the male division, and the other at the extremity of the female division.

Increased  
recognition of  
the importance  
of Hospital  
Accommoda-  
tion in  
Asylums.

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Being old buildings originally designed for a different purpose, it might have been feared that they could not have been adapted very successfully to hospital requirements. They were, however, very successfully adapted, so successfully indeed that they became the best asylum hospitals which up to the time of their construction were to be found in Scotland; and they have in many respects served as a model for asylum hospital arrangements since that time. Nothing that careful thought and distinguished ability could do to perfect the arrangements in every detail was spared by Dr Clouston. The experience gained in these wards did much to show the advantage, at least for large asylums, of having the hospital buildings completely separate from the rest of the institution. And the accident of the Edinburgh buildings being of only one storey was fortunate; for it has led to the opinion that asylum hospitals should be mainly of one storey.

In the year 1880, in view of the probable erection of one or more new District Asylums in Lanarkshire, the Board instructed their architect, Mr Sydney Mitchell, to prepare a set of model plans illustrative of their views of asylum construction. In these plans, which were designed for an asylum providing accommodation for 1000 patients, the institution is divided into two main divisions—one, the hospital section, being for the accommodation of one-third of the entire population, the other being for the accommodation of the remaining two-thirds. It was estimated that by making the hospital section large enough to contain one-third of the inmates it would be possible to place within it not only those patients who might be suffering from acute illness but also those who required special medical attention or nursing of any kind. In accordance with this view, it was arranged that the hospital should contain all the newly-admitted patients, and all requiring special supervision owing to suicidal tendencies or for any similar reason. Two divisions of the hospital were devoted to the accommodation of these patients, one on the male side, and one on the female side. A second division on each side was devoted to the purposes of a sick-room or hospital ward in the ordinary sense of the words. In this division would be placed all patients requiring ordinary hospital treatment on account of either bodily or mental illness. A third division on each side was devoted to patients requiring special nursing on account of general feebleness, wet or dirty habits, or other peculiarities which require treatment of a special kind. Each side of the hospital section of the asylum was thus designed to have three divisions, which together would contain all the inmates requiring special medical care, and they were arranged so as to form an institution separate from, and to a large extent independent of, the rest of the asylum. It was provided with a small administrative block, a kitchen, and a dining-hall—all of these being designed with a view to the distinctive character of the section as a medical institution. In a small asylum the special administrative section of the hospital might be omitted.

The other section of the asylum, shown in the illustrative plans, was intended to contain the chief administrative centre of the whole establishment, and to afford accommodation to those patients for



whom medical treatment in the more restricted sense of the words is not required. Among these patients would be included many who were convalescent, and had thus ceased to require medical treatment, as well as a large proportion of those whose insanity had become chronic. Altogether it was contemplated that this section of the asylum would contain two-thirds of the whole number of patients. Two pavilions of equal size were provided on each side of the main administrative block, one for the patients who are most easily managed and requiring least supervision, the other for patients requiring more careful supervision. In the former there would be few, if any, who would not belong to the class of regular workers; and on the male side this pavilion would probably be practically empty during working hours. Its organisation would be in its main features that of an industrial community, and its arrangements would be of the simplest kind, and have as little as possible of the special features characteristic of an asylum. The other pavilion on each side, in which patients requiring more careful supervision would be placed, might also be expected to contain a considerable proportion of working patients, but would also have among its inmates some not belonging to that class. Its arrangements would necessarily have more of the asylum character, though the absence of patients requiring the special attention provided in the hospital section would prevent the need for many of the ordinary asylum features. In the central block of the section of the asylum to which these pavilions belong were placed the offices of the chief officials of the whole asylum, the general stores, the general recreation-hall, a kitchen, and a general dining-hall for the patients belonging to the pavilions. The workshops and laundry, wherever placed, would be in administrative connection with this section of the institution.

Increased  
recognition of  
the importance  
of Hospital  
Accommoda-  
tion in  
Asylums.

The leading idea of the scheme is, that every patient requiring exceptional treatment, however temporary, should be an inmate of the hospital so long as exceptional treatment is needed. One of the advantages flowing from this is the simplicity and economy of administration which would be possible in the main building. All the patients in that section of the asylum would take their meals in the general dining-hall, no special diets would require to be prepared, and the hours for meals, for work, and for everything in the daily routine would be adapted to the regulation of an industrial community.

Many details, such as small separate wards for infectious diseases, which were shown on the illustrative plans, need not be mentioned here. The ruling idea, which is the separation of the specially medical section of the institution from the rest of the asylum, will be understood from what has been said; and this idea has been accepted more or less fully in most of the asylum buildings recently erected, both in the case of additions to existing asylums, and in the new asylums in course of erection. In connection with the Montrose Royal Asylum, a separate hospital has been erected, which embodies the views of the Board, and which has attracted much attention on account of the excellence of its arrangements. In the extensions of the asylum for the Stirling District, and of the asylum for the Fife and Kinross District, separate hospitals form the

Increased  
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the importance  
of Hospital  
Accommoda-  
tion in  
Asylums.

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main feature. Plans for a separate hospital have also been prepared for the Aberdeen Royal Asylum; and the new asylums in course of erection for the City of Glasgow District, and for the Govan District, follow in their main features the plans in which the Board's views as to the distinctive characters of the main asylum and of the hospital section are illustrated.

The illustrative plans, it will be understood, had in view the requirements of a District Asylum, and therefore dealt only with arrangements which were suitable for pauper patients. But the importance of providing fully equipped hospital accommodation separate from the rest of the asylum has also been recognised in the arrangements of asylums for the richer class of patients. In the new buildings for this class of patients at Craig House, which are being erected by the Managers of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, a separate hospital villa for gentlemen, and another for ladies, are being provided. In these villas it is intended that the comforts of a high-class private residence shall be combined with the arrangements of a fully equipped asylum hospital.

In some cases the complete separation of the hospital section from the rest of the asylum has not been carried out in recent buildings, but even in these cases the hospital sections have been made much larger, and their special hospital features have been more fully developed than was formerly thought necessary. An instance of this is to be found in the exceedingly well-planned and beautifully furnished hospital wings, which have been added within the last three years to Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth. Examples are also presented in the new asylum at Hartwood for the Lanark District, and in the extension of the Barony Parochial Asylum at Woodilee.

The Board have much satisfaction in recording the tendency which has been shown to give separate expression in asylum arrangements to the two great functions of asylums as medical institutions, and as homes for the insane. They regard the recognition of the fact, that these two functions of asylums can be more efficiently performed when they are kept to a great extent separate from each other, as likely to have a beneficent influence on the treatment of the insane. They regard it as sure to lead to a more effectual dealing with insanity as a disease which in certain of its forms and at certain stages is susceptible of cure; and they believe that it will also lead to an improvement in the department of administration which has more immediately in view the promotion of happiness and contentment among those who have to be more permanently provided for.

It is proper to state that, in expressing approval of the specially medical section of an asylum being kept separate from the rest, the Board do not wish to be understood as desiring that the separation should be so complete as to make the two sections wholly separate institutions under different superintendents. Arrangements involving complete independence have been tried in various countries, but they have always been found difficult to work, and have never fulfilled the expectations of their promoters. One consideration is sufficient to show that the separation of the two kinds of administration can only be satisfactorily carried out when they form two

departments under one administrator. This consideration is the necessity for easy interchange of patients between the two sections. There must always be a considerable number of patients whose condition varies so that they will sometimes be suitable for one section, and sometimes for the other. Some patients, for example, who are subject to periodical exacerbations of their malady, will require treatment in the hospital section during these exacerbations, though their usual condition makes them more satisfactorily provided for in the other section, and there will in every case be a liability to temporary illnesses for which short periods of residence in the hospital are necessary. The frequent transference of patients from one section to the other which thus arises can only be carried out properly and promptly when the two sections are under the control of one responsible authority.

Increased  
recognition of  
the importance  
of Hospital  
Accommoda-  
tion in  
Asylums.

### VIII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

Asylum  
Accommoda-  
tion for Private  
Lunatics.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments. The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private asylums which received patients at the lowest rates of board were never regarded by the Board as satisfactory establishments. It was practically impossible to make adequate provision for persons requiring asylum treatment at the rates of board which were charged there and at the same time to allow of a profit to the proprietors. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that such institutions are now extinct in Scotland. The institutions into which it would be desirable that all patients of limited means should be received are the Royal Asylums, and it has been frequently indicated in previous reports that in providing adequately for such patients the Royal Asylums perform a most charitable and most useful work. The Royal Asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient as regards locality for supplying the accommodation required; and in supplying it they appear to the Board to be acting in the spirit of their founders. The class for which at present inadequate provision is made consists of those whose circumstances permit of a rate of board being paid for them equal to or somewhat above the rate charged for pauper lunatics, but not so much above it as to obtain accommodation in the better class of private asylums. The poorer class of private patients may be said broadly to include persons able to pay at the rate of from £25 to £50 a year. In most cases where the payments are restricted to a sum not much exceeding £25 a year, it is at present impossible to obtain accommodation for a patient in an asylum except as a pauper; and even when £50 a year can be paid it is frequently difficult to obtain it except by submitting to that condition.

It is important to keep in view that the present position of the



Asylum  
Accommoda-  
tion for Private  
Lunatics.

matter leads in many instances to the pauperising of persons who would not be pauperised under other circumstances. Efforts will frequently be made by relatives and friends to keep a patient from becoming a burden on the rates if they can thereby save him from the stigma of pauperism. If, however, the patient is forced into the position of pauperism notwithstanding that these relatives or friends defray all the cost of his maintenance, there is an obvious inducement to them to cease payment altogether when they are obliged to submit to the degradation.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of private patients in more or less straitened circumstances. But we think it necessary to repeat the statement made in last year's Report that they cannot be regarded as having done all that ought to be done, nor all that can be done if public attention is intelligently directed to the matter, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

## IX. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXI. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1891. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 12,487 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £244,113 was paid; of which £180,627 was cost of asylum treatment, £16,665 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £39,175 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £7646 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £11,688 of this expenditure repaid by relatives and others, and £90,450 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. The net cost to parishes was therefore £141,975.

Increase of  
Expenditure  
since 1858.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXII., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:—

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858 . . .	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£17 0 6
1859-63 . . .	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864-68 . . .	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869-73 . . .	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-79 . . .	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-84 . . .	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-85 . . .	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-86 . . .	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-87 . . .	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-88 . . .	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-89 . . .	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
1889-90 . . .	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6
1890-91 . . .	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9

This Table shows an increase of expenditure by Parochial Boards on pauper lunatics from £80,652 in 1858 to £244,113 in 1890-91. The Table further shows that Parochial Boards are spending on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments more than three times the amount spent in 1858, and on the maintenance of those in private dwellings more than twice as much. This increase is to some extent due to the increased cost of maintenance per head which took place between the years 1858 and 1878, and was no doubt largely owing to more liberal views as to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and to changes in the cost of articles of food and clothing.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

But the last column of Table XXII. shows that while the cost per head gradually rose from 1858 till 1877-78, when it attained its maximum, it has since that year, on the whole, shown a tendency to fall. The year 1890-91 shows an annual cost per head of £23, 4s. 9d., which is lower than the average expenditure in any five years since 1873.

Cost per head  
has been falling  
since 1877-78.

It will therefore be seen that the great bulk of increased expenditure since 1858, and the whole of the increase during the last thirteen years, is not due to any larger expenditure per head on the care and treatment of pauper lunatics, but to the increased number of persons admitted to the pauper lunatic roll. We have drawn attention to the causes which have led to this increased number at pages lvi-lxi of the present Report.

Increase of  
Expenditure  
due to growth  
of numbers.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXII. refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Cost of Land  
and Buildings  
not taken into  
account in the  
Tables.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £11,683 in 1890-91.

Repayments  
by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, which was limited in respect of the sum which could be claimed per head, but which was unlimited in respect of the number of lunatics, on account of whom claims were admissible, has ceased. Its place is taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500,

Contributions  
from State  
Funds.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

This fixed contribution is distributed among Parochial Boards as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the fifteen years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

			Amount of Contributions from State Funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.
For the year ending 14th May	1875,	.	£59,483
"	"	1876,	62,637
"	"	1877,	65,470
"	"	1878,	68,533
"	"	1879,	71,272
"	"	1880,	73,833
"	"	1881,	76,856
"	"	1882,	79,711
"	"	1883,	81,495
"	"	1884,	83,089
"	"	1885,	85,111
"	"	1886,	87,164
"	"	1887,	88,258
"	"	1888,	89,072
"	"	1889,	91,335
"	"	1890,	90,474
"	"	1891,	90,450

Daily Cost of  
Maintenance in  
Establish-  
ments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1881–82 to 1890–91 is shown in Table XXIII. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3½d., which is the same as that for the previous three years.

Daily Cost of  
each Mode of  
Provision for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

Table XXIV. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1891, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1½d. and the highest 1s. 9¼d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 10s. 7½d. and £32, 6s. 4¼d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10d. and the highest 1s. 4¾d., or £15, 4s. 2d. and £25, 9s. 5¾d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6¾d. and the highest is 1s. 3¼d., or £10, 5s. 3¾d. and £23, 3s. 10¼d. per annum.

Rates of Board  
in Establish-  
ments.

Table XXV. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments,



and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the Dumfries Asylum, to £31, which is the rate in the Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £20, 16s. in the Ayr Asylum to £26 in the Perth Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 14s. 11d., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Asylum, to £26, 6s. 6d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 7s. 8d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £26, 19s. 6d. in the Edinburgh Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVI. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1890-91, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this table give useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case, to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

Accounts of  
District  
Boards.

1. Cost of  
Providing  
Asylum Ac-  
commodation

Table XXVII. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1890-91, and the net cost at which the

2. Cost of  
Maintenance  
of Patients.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1890-91 is £24, 15s. 2d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £23, 9s. 2d. ;\* which shows a decrease in the net cost over the previous year of 11s. 11d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farms' profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1890-91, under the five heads specified:—

No.	YEAR 1890-91.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Mainten- ance Ex- penses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.†
	ASYLUMS.						
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll District Asylum	11 16 1	0 10 11	0 0 10	2 1 5	12 11 9	26 15 10
2	Ayr	9 12 0	0 8 6	0 3 1	1 16 9	11 0 9	22 16 3
3	Banff	11 11 1	0 11 11	0 11 11	2 4 6	10 6 9	25 0 0
4	Elgin	12 18 11	0 16 11	0 12 11	1 19 7	10 15 7	26 14 7
5	Fife	10 9 7	0 6 8	0 5 0	1 10 10	11 7 0	23 15 1
6	Haddington	10 7 7	0 9 3	0 8 2	1 8 0	11 14 9	24 2 9
7	Inverness	8 15 0	0 6 7	0 14 4	1 10 10	10 5 4	21 8 10
8	Kirklands	10 0 2	0 5 10	0 2 0	1 15 9	12 2 0	24 3 3
9	Midlothian	10 5 4	0 11 9	0 6 1	1 15 4	12 16 3	25 8 9
10	Perth	11 15 8	0 8 10	0 4 10	2 3 4	12 8 9	26 16 10
11	Roxburgh	10 12 9	0 9 7	0 3 9	1 9 6	14 18 3	27 8 8
12	Stirling	9 16 9	0 11 4	0 5 4	2 4 0	13 4 5	25 16 1
	Averages,	10 8 7	0 9 3	0 6 2	1 16 9	11 19 2	24 15 2

This statement shows that in the year 1890-91 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12, 18s. 11d. per patient, in the Elgin Asylum; and the lowest £8, 15s. 0d., in the Inverness Asylum, which shows a fall of 6s. per patient as compared with the previous year, and is £1, 13s. 7d. below the average of all District Asylums.

3. Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles  
consumed.

Table XXVIII. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1890-91; and also

\* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

† The difference between the sum shown in the last column and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Table XXIX. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

4. Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles sup-  
plied by Farm  
and Garden.

Table XXX. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1890-91 of asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

5. Farm and  
Garden  
Accounts.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

## X. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1881-90, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1882,	.	.	10	1887,	.	.	11
1883,	.	.	1	1888,	.	.	9
1884,	.	.	10	1889,	.	.	5
1885,	.	.	10	1890,	.	.	4
1886,	.	.	8	1891,	.	.	8

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the



Dangerous  
Lunatics.

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lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics.

## XI. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1891, 42 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 19 were sent to England, 22 to Ireland, and 1 to Sweden.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country.

Lunatics  
under Judicial  
Factors.

## XII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of December 1891 there were 631 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

- 384 were in asylums in Scotland ;
- 214 were in private dwellings in Scotland ; and
- 33 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 33 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 12 were in asylums in England, 18 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was

in an asylum in Australia, and 1 in a private dwelling in Australia. Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports. All of them resident in Scotland were visited by the Board's officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known to the Board, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

Steps have been taken which will place at our disposal fuller information than we have hitherto received regarding petitions to the Court of Session for the appointment and discharge of Curators.

### XIII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1892.

From 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1892, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5824 to 12,799, showing an increase of 6975. Increase of number since 1858.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . .	690
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	105
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . .	5254
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	651
Total, . . . .	6700
Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . . .	275
Total Increase, . . . . .	6975

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement Difference between the Mode of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1892.

Proportion of  
Lunatics to  
Population.

shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1892.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2380	7347	4967	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . .	745	163	...	582	...
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse, . . . .	840	2399	1559	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . .	1804	2560	756	...	...
„ The Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . . .	26	57	31	...	...
Training Schools, . . . .	29	273	244	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	12799	7557	582	6975

These figures show that, of the increase of 7557 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 582 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 6975 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 120 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 38 per cent.\*

At 1st January 1892 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 41 per 100,000 of population, which is the same as last year.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 197, which is 3 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 was at the beginning of this year 58, which is 2 less than last year, when the highest proportion since 1860 was reached.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 255, as against the next highest 254, which was attained last year.

Causes of the  
Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy.

#### XIV. CAUSES OF THE INCREASE OF PAUPER LUNACY.

The continued increase of the burden of pauper lunacy resting upon the community makes it desirable that we should again indicate, as we have indicated in former Reports, what appear to be the prominent causes of that increase, and that we should point to the directions in which a remedy may be found.

From a study of the statistics given in the Appendices of this

\* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1891.



and former Reports, and of what has been said in former Reports regarding them, the following conclusions may be drawn:—

Causes of the  
Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy.

(1) That the increase of pauper lunacy is much beyond what would naturally result from the increase of population.

(2) That it cannot be attributed to accumulation resulting from longer periods of residence of pauper lunatics in asylums.

(3) That it is only in a very slight degree due to a lowering of the death-rate.

(4) That there is no reason for believing it to be due to an increased tendency to insanity in the community.

(5) That it is not due to any one cause, but to many causes operating with different degrees of force in different localities and under different social conditions.

Among the causes of the increase, we have in former Reports spoken with more or less fulness of the following:—

1. The erection of new asylums for pauper lunatics—specially affecting localities in which no asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics previously existed.

2. The readier means of access to asylums due to increased facilities for travelling.

3. The gradual dying out among the public of feelings of dislike and suspicion towards asylums, a change which has resulted from an increasing recognition on the part of the community of the humane and enlightened methods of modern treatment, and of the protection, comforts, medical treatment, and curative influences generally which modern asylums afford.

4. The greater readiness among the poorer classes to send relatives to asylums as pauper lunatics, which is due in part to the cause just mentioned, but also in part to a strengthened conviction of the difference which exists between the acceptance of parochial relief in cases of insanity and its acceptance under other conditions.\*

5. The growing unwillingness of the poorer classes to submit to all that is involved in keeping an insane relative at home—the discomfort which usually results from the presence of an insane person in a small house, the expense of supporting a member of the family who is unable either to earn wages or to do household work, and the diminution of the earnings of the healthy which the care of an insane relative often involves.

6. The greater willingness of parochial authorities to recognise claims to parochial relief on the ground of insanity.

7. The stimulus, both to the readiness to seek relief and to the willingness to afford it, which has resulted from the giving of a State Grant-in-aid towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics.

8. The widening of medical and public opinion as to the degree of mental unsoundness which may be certified to be lunacy.

These remarks refer specially to pauper lunatics in establish-

\* The inability of the great bulk of persons, who under ordinary circumstances are well-to-do, of being able to provide without public help for the maintenance of relatives in asylums is recognised by the common sense of the community, which is expressed in such ways as in the legal principle that a husband or father is not made a pauper by accepting relief for an insane wife or child.

Causes of the  
Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy.

---

ments; but all the causes mentioned, *mutatis mutandis*, tend with more or less force to produce an increased number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings also, in some cases directly, in others by the indirect process of filling up asylums and so forcing asylum and parochial authorities to consider the propriety of removing to private dwellings those patients who do not need asylum care, in order to make room for patients who do need such care.

It must not be understood that the causes enumerated have only come into operation in recent years. The influence of all of them, with the exception of that due to the Grant-in-aid which was first given in 1875, has been more or less felt for at least twenty years, that is, since 1868, when most of the existing asylums had been built and were in full operation. So far back as in 1870, we said in regard to patients unnecessarily sent to asylums that 'many are in need of nothing but care and nursing, which would have been continued to them at home, but for the temptation of gratuitous treatment in asylums, and the saving of home trouble which removal implies.\*' There can be no doubt that persons labouring under mild forms of imbecility or suffering from the mental decay of old age, who would not formerly have been regarded as insane, are now readily certified as lunatics, when that course is for any reason thought to be desirable.

The causes enumerated have not operated with equal force in all parts of the country. In the wealthier parts of the country, for instance, where asylum accommodation has long existed and has been of easy access, the two causes first mentioned cannot have caused the production of pauper lunacy to an extent nearly so great as in the poorer and remoter parts, where no asylum accommodation existed until after the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857. On the other hand, in parts of the country which are rich and are growing richer, the tendency to the production of pauper lunacy, which arises from the willingness to admit claims to relief on the ground of insanity, must have acted with a much greater force than in the poorer parts of the country, where the value of property is small in proportion to population, and where the poor-rates are appreciably affected by even small additions to expenditure.

The fact which these two instances illustrate, that an increase of pauper lunatics may alike occur in two parts of the country in which the social conditions as regards wealth are in marked contrast, and in which the increase springs from altogether different causes, shows how difficult it is to estimate the share in the increase of pauper lunacy which each of the causes enumerated may have had.

The effect of a State Grant-in-aid in producing pauper lunacy will likewise be different in two such localities. The authorities of large and wealthy parishes will probably seldom be consciously influenced, in dealing with pauper lunacy, by considerations connected with the Grant. In the poorer parts of the country, however, the effect of the Grant is wide and direct. Numerous cases from such parts have come under our notice in which

\* Thirteenth Report p. xliv.

transfer from the roll of ordinary paupers to the roll of pauper lunatics has avowedly taken place in order to obtain for the parish the benefit of the Grant. The general effect of the Grant in these parts has been to increase the willingness of parochial authorities to admit claims to relief on the ground of lunacy, and to increase their readiness to place insane persons under care and treatment in asylums. The effect of the Grant in the poorer counties has, therefore, been to bring parochial boards, as regards their willingness to afford relief on the ground of lunacy, more or less on a level with the parochial boards of the wealthier counties. The giving of the Grant, operating with the other causes enumerated, and also with causes special to certain counties, such as widespread poverty and the shrinkage of population due to the emigration of the healthy, must, as we have shown in previous Reports, have tended to bring about the result that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums is now greater in proportion to population in the poorer counties than in the wealthier, which is the reverse of what was formerly the case.

Causes of the  
Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy.

It must not be inferred from what has been said that the authorities of populous and wealthy parishes have not recognised the risk of improperly taxing the ratepayer which might result from the ready admission of claims to parochial relief made on the ground of lunacy. On the contrary, the authorities of most of the larger urban parishes have for long recognised that risk fully, and have made well-directed efforts to check the growth of the burden of pauper lunacy. Had these efforts not been to a large extent successfully made, the burden of pauper lunacy at the present time would have been much greater than it is.

It has been assumed in stating the causes of the increased number of pauper lunatics that the mass of mental unsoundness which now exists in the country has since 1857 remained substantially, if not absolutely, in the same proportion to population. None of the causes enumerated are causes which relate to the production of mental disease. They show that the increase of pauper lunacy which has taken, and is still taking place, may be sufficiently accounted for by supposing that a greater and greater number of the insane persons who go to form the body of mental unsoundness in the community is year after year brought under public cognisance, certification, and registration merely by the transference of their support from private persons to public bodies.\* There is no evidence that any considerable contribution to the increasing mass of lunacy, which is shown by each year's statistics to have passed under certification, has as yet been made from the wealthier strata of society from which certified private patients are drawn.

In the case of certified private patients, in regard to whom the enumerated causes of the increase of pauper lunacy cannot be said to have been in operation, the proportion of the insane to the population has undergone little or no change during the whole period covered by our statistics.

\* The transference of persons of unsound mind from private to public support is not always direct. It often happens that an intervening period occurs in which they receive relief as ordinary paupers.



Causes of the  
Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy.  
—

This gradual shifting of the mass of lunacy or mental unsoundness in the community from private to public support has been attended with some good and with some evil results. It has extended the benefits of asylum care and treatment to many persons who needed such treatment and who could not otherwise have obtained it; and by bringing many imbeciles in private dwellings in poor and outlying districts under official inspection, it has ameliorated their condition in various ways. On the other hand, there are grounds for thinking that the shifting of the burden of lunacy to public bodies has been accompanied by a weakening of the sense of family obligations towards the insane. The belief appears to have become more general that a claim to freedom from the duties of kinship so far as regards pecuniary sacrifice and personal trouble has been established whenever the person in regard to whom their exercise is called for is certified to be of unsound mind.

The growing belief in the absolute nature of the claim which lunacy gives to parochial assistance, and the readiness to accept relief at the hands of the parish, have been strengthened by the giving of the State Grant-in-aid. The fact that the State contributes to the support of pauper lunatics is now widely known by the people, and exaggerated beliefs are often entertained as to the extent of the contribution. Some persons who might hesitate about permitting an insane relative to be supported by the parish, unless under circumstances rendering parochial aid unavoidable, would have no scruples about permitting him to be supported by the State. The feeling that it is the State and not the parish which is bearing the cost of a relative's support has thus weakened the sense of indebtedness to the parish, and the motive for not accepting parochial aid to any greater extent than was quite necessary, arising out of this sense of indebtedness, has thus lost much of its force.

The ways in which the burden of pauper lunacy may be diminished in amount, or at least checked in growth, lie in four directions:—(1) In a careful scrutiny of applications for relief on account of mental unsoundness, so as to ensure that relief is not given on that ground except when it is necessary in the interest of the lunatic or of the public; (2) in the exercise of vigilance in seeing that pauper lunatics are not left in asylums after their mental condition has become such as to render detention unnecessary; (3) in taking care that pauper lunatics are not left on the poor-roll when the cost of their maintenance can be transferred to relatives who are liable for their support and are able to bear it; and (4) in seeing, as regards pauper lunatics who need parochial aid to some extent, that relatives under legal obligations to maintain them are made to contribute towards their support so far as they are able.

As regards the first and two last of these means of checking the growth or lessening the burden of pauper lunacy, Parochial Boards possess the whole power and responsibility. As regards the second, some responsibility rests upon the Superintendents and Medical Officers of asylums, who have both the duty of informing and advising parochial authorities as to what is desirable and of urging

upon them the necessity for taking steps to remove patients when asylum care is no longer necessary, and have also statutory powers which enable them to compel the removal of patients who have so far recovered that they may be safely liberated. But the main responsibility as regards the removal of pauper lunatics who have ceased to need asylum care rests upon Parochial Boards. They possess the statutory power of removing from asylums all patients who are not certified to be unfit for removal, and even in cases so certified they have the right of appeal to the General Board.

Causes of the  
Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy.

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The remedy for the increasing burden of pauper lunacy, in so far as a remedy is desirable or possible, lies therefore primarily in the hands of Parochial Boards.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON-WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.

JOHN COWAN.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

JOHN SIBBALD.

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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.\*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1892.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years, 1876	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1877	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1878	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1879	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1880	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1393	1468	7690	9158
1881	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years, 1882	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1883	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1884	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1885	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1886	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
Average of the 5 Years, 1887	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
1888	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1889	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1890	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1891	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1892	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664
Average of the 5 Years, 1893	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
1894	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1895	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1896	768	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1892.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	<b>2880</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>879</b>		<b>1712</b>	<b>6354</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6413</b>
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }	<b>3824</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7101</b>
1871.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>4697</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>7787</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>7971</b>
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>5459</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>8878</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>9096</b>
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>6168</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>10237</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>10506</b>
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>6530</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>11382</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>11672</b>
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1892.

YEARS.	Population.	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Paup r Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, } 1861-1865. }		<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>6770</b>
Average of 5 Years, } 1866-1870. }		<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2411</b>	<b>7415</b>
1871 .....	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7923
1872 .....	3,360,018	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873 .....	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874 .....	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875 .....	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2189</b>	<b>8727</b>
1876 .....	3,495,214	37	3	40	153	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877 .....	3,527,811	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878 .....	3,560,715	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879 .....	3,593,929	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880 .....	3,627,453	38	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1774</b>	<b>11773</b>
1881 .....	3,661,292	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882 .....	3,735,573	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883 .....	3,785,400	37	3	40	185	45	230	270	1615	14,244
1884 .....	3,825,744	38	3	41	185	47	232	273	1555	14,946
1885 .....	3,866,521	38	3	41	185	48	233	274	1509	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>14308</b>
1886 .....	3,907,736	38	3	41	185	53	238	279	1495	15,931
1887 .....	3,949,393	38	3	41	184	54	238	279	1491	15,970
1888 .....	3,991,499	39	3	42	185	57	242	284	1470	16,455
1889 .....	4,034,156	41	3	44	188	57	245	289	1450	16,924
1890 .....	4,077,070	40	3	43	191	60	251	294	1428	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1467</b>	<b>16,571</b>
1891 .....	4,120,547	41	3	44	194	60	254	298	1394	18,244
1892 .....	4,164,490	41	3	44	197	58	255	299	1356	18,847

\* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1891; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.						Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.						Number Dead during Year.								
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Average of 6 Years, 1865-1869.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1870.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1871.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1872.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1873.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1874.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Average of 5 Years.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1875.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1876.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1877.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1878.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1879.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Average of 5 Years.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1880.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1881.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1882.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1883.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1884.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Average of 5 Years.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1885.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1886.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1887.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1888.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
1889.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Average of 5 Years.....	506	503	508	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512																

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1891.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	<b>186</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1424</b>
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	<b>210</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1673</b>
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>204</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>1921</b>
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>247</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>2317</b>
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>212</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>2060</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>2510</b>
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>215</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>2062</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>2539</b>
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1891.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	<b>156</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1309</b>
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	<b>183</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>1438</b>
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>179</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>1788</b>
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>194</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>2062</b>
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>184</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1937</b>	<b>2355</b>
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>186</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>2382</b>
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1891.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1258.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	552	126	140	289	93	203	394	35.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
“ 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	535	126	109	235	107	194	384	35.9	37.1	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	4487.0	697	824	1521	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	185	386	31.1	36.6	33.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	8.9	8.6	8.8
“ 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	4532.5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	236	232	468	186	188	384	33.6	35.5	34.6	40.1	40.6	40.4	8.3	8.7	8.5
“ 1872.....	2289.5	2328.5	4618.0	784	858	1642	306	336	702	222	238	460	212	183	395	34.2	36.8	35.6	39.0	46.2	42.1	9.3	7.9	8.6
“ 1873.....	2309.5	2382.5	4692.0	829	965	1794	337	406	743	280	312	592	222	179	401	35.9	40.5	38.2	40.7	42.8	41.4	9.6	7.5	8.5
“ 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	4860.0	906	958	1864	333	389	722	235	253	488	191	185	376	38.1	38.6	38.4	36.8	40.6	38.7	8.0	7.5	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.7	38.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
“ 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	34.7	36.2	35.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
“ 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	5342.5	892	1018	1910	325	469	754	254	271	525	206	183	389	34.6	36.8	35.8	36.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.6	7.3
“ 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	5550.5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34.5	38.8	34.1	38.4	42.7	39.6	7.9	6.7	7.3
“ 1879.....	2798.0	2932.0	5730.0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33.2	31.3	32.4	35.9	46.8	41.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.9	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	39.5	38.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
“ 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	330	611	231	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.2	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
“ 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	6189.0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	288	238	529	30.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
“ 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2168	419	500	919	346	385	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
“ 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	339	441	830	263	257	520	33.9	34.9	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
“ 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33.1	32.7	32.9	41.1	42.5	41.8	8.2	7.7	7.7
“ 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	369	359	628	257	246	503	31.8	33.7	32.8	38.0	39.0	41.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
“ 1888.....	3220.0	3358.5	6578.5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	653	250	203	453	31.3	34.6	33.4	35.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6
“ 1889.....	3324.0	3470.0	6794.0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3158.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	392	456	838	325	355	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
YEAR 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	200	601	214	233	551	32.8	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
“ 1891.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1137	1347	2484	395	484	879	318	363	686	329	359	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*  
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1891.  
(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	469.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	34.3	33.4	38.9	39.3	39.1	10.6	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
YEAR 1870.....	120.5	212.5	333.0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88.6	64.9	73.6	26.2	28.4	27.3	14.1	12.7	13.2
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	346.0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67.4	61.3	63.6	21.6	23.5	22.7	15.3	4.2	8.4
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	355.5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	79	13	18	31	44.0	33.6	37.7	27.9	29.7	31.3	9.4	8.3	8.7
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	339.0	47	93	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	36.4	44.3	41.3	29.8	35.5	33.6	15.5	7.1	10.3
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	312.0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38.6	35.9	36.9	55.8	37.5	44.3	8.1	9.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.8
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	55.8	45.5	50.0	10.3	7.6	8.5
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	52	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5	35.6	16.0	2.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	216.5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52.9	34.9	41.6	34.1	55.6	45.3	10.3	7.8	8.7
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	206.7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44.3	39.2	41.1	47.1	35.3	40.0	16.9	5.4	9.7
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	35.6	6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	16	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35.8	22.0	26.2	52.9	60.0	61.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.5	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	87.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	29.3	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	26	31	3	5	8	8	12	20	3	11	14	27.2	22.5	27.3	25.0	25.8	25.8	7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	12	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51.2	28.9	35.5	28.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1	
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	9	13	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8
" 1891.....	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	6	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42.6	24.4	29.8	35.0	22.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1891.  
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*  
*(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58.8	67.7	63.9	40.9	48.6	48.6	19.7	16.1	17.1
" 1859.....	139.5	268.5	468.0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65.8	60.4	62.6	43.5	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60.6	47.4	53.1	49.8	54.1	52.1	16.3	10.1	12.6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44.9	45.9	45.4	49.4	44.7	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
YEAR 1870.....	212.5	336.0	548.5	103	146	249	50	76	126	35	47	82	18	33	51	43.4	43.4	45.4	48.5	52.0	50.6	8.4	9.8	9.3
" 1871.....	212.5	335.0	552.5	126	130	256	61	57	118	32	25	57	26	39	65	57.9	38.8	46.3	48.4	43.8	46.1	12.0	11.6	11.8
" 1872.....	224.5	342.0	566.5	114	127	241	55	68	123	22	31	53	30	24	54	50.8	37.1	42.5	48.2	53.5	51.0	13.4	7.0	9.5
" 1873.....	295.0	414.5	709.5	211	255	466	81	105	186	50	61	111	41	48	89	71.5	61.5	65.7	38.4	41.2	39.9	13.9	11.6	12.5
" 1874.....	315.5	438.5	754.0	140	183	323	75	84	159	41	46	87	20	46	66	44.4	41.7	42.8	53.6	45.9	49.2	6.3	10.5	8.8
Average of 5 Years.....	255.0	373.2	626.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	45.4	46.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
YEAR 1875.....	361.0	441.0	802.0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88.9	67.1	76.9	21.8	34.8	28.0	10.5	13.4	12.1
" 1876.....	457.5	565.0	1022.5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91.6	85.1	88.0	34.1	28.9	31.3	14.0	8.1	10.8
" 1877.....	470.0	595.0	1065.0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74.5	56.3	64.3	39.4	40.0	39.7	11.3	9.7	10.4
" 1878.....	501.5	613.5	1115.0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67.8	56.2	61.4	37.4	39.4	38.4	11.8	9.8	10.7
" 1879.....	543.0	641.0	1184.0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	131	64.1	51.5	57.3	33.3	37.9	35.5	13.6	7.3	10.2
Average of 5 Years.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	62.8	59.5	61.0	44.4	36.5	40.2	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	354	331	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57.3	45.4	50.9	34.5	51.4	42.6	9.2	9.1	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	332	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	260	44	51	95	58.9	43.7	48.4	41.9	43.9	42.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48.7	47.0	47.8	43.5	41.7	42.5	11.3	8.9	10.0
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46.3	39.2	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.0	11.2	7.6	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39.9	40.9	40.4	40.0	42.6	41.4	9.5	6.9	8.1
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	1444.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40.6	37.8	39.1	41.6	47.2	44.4	9.6	7.1	8.3
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	1452.0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	82	59	141	36.3	37.2	39.6	36.2	40.8	38.8	11.7	7.8	9.7
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37.5	44.9	41.4	41.4	47.1	44.7	8.8	9.6	9.2
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	1502.0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43.1	42.9	42.9	41.0	43.4	43.2	11.7	6.8	9.1
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39.4	41.8	40.7	40.1	44.2	42.4	10.3	7.7	8.9
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	804.5	1514.0	304	332	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	42.8	40.0	41.3	48.4	43.8	46.0	10.9	7.1	8.9
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5	329	325	654	136	147	277	74	103	177	116	77	133	46.4	40.1	43.0	41.3	43.4	42.4	16.3	9.5	12.7



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1891.

(d) *Insane Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- covertes per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858.....	121.0	182.5	314.5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	...	14.3	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	133.9	229.7	383.6	59	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	67	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8
Year 1870.....	246.0	356.0	602.0	68	70	138	2	6	8	12	19	23	27	23	27	26.3	19.6	22.9	7.3	8.6	5.8	9.3	7.6	8.3
" 1871.....	267.0	356.0	623.0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	34	61	19.5	20.5	20.1	3.8	11.0	8.0	10.1	9.6	9.3
" 1872.....	281.0	353.0	634.0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16.4	15.9	16.1	4.3	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	552.0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18.4	21.1	19.9	11.1	12.3	11.8	6.1	8.8	7.6
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	570.0	43	57	100	4	4	8	20	20	40	17	28	45	17.4	17.7	17.5	9.3	7.0	8.0	6.9	8.7	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7
Year 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	9.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	7.4	6.3
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	23	32	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	3.7	6.9	5.4
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	26	48	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	18.3	7.7	5.6	6.6
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	13	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	9.8	12.8	18.4	3.8	5.3	5.3
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.2
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
Year 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4
" 1882.....	325.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	47	14.5	16.5	15.6	1.0	11.1	12.4	5.3	6.4	5.2
" 1883.....	325.5	392.5	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.4
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.4
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
Year 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	136	16	31	47	23.9	22.0	24.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	47	23.9	22.0	22.9	9.2	7.4	5.6	4.7	8.0	6.3
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	26	33	16.7	13.3	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	4.0	4.6	3.8
" 1888.....	445.5	435.0	880.5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	37	16.3	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	5.5	4.9	4.9
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	189	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	45	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5
Year 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	25	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0
" 1891.....	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.1	4.8	4.4

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-four Years 1858-91.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																			
	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.		Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.				Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Aberdeen . . .	169	138	34	69	55	402	390	72	52	44	35	341	77	33	77	54	38	57	119	128	156	69	92	47	28	29	21	17	26	40	75	124	17	17	04	
Argyll . . .	83	82	28	66	62	466	370	92	52	44	35	137	17	32	100	64	35	169	143	193	178	88	100	08	22	32	43	16	22	20	70	96	152	28	26	04
Ayr . . .	108	130	21	90	86	527	438	111	80	102	44	108	40	88	04	18	138	161	111	95	75	113	53	33	22	15	04	22	13	109	142	204	22	18		
Banff . . .	27	40	26	53	71	310	320	169	126	70	39	169	58	28	39	85	29	141	165	107	87	97	28	87	28	78	14	19	28	49	56	126	42			
Dumfries . . .	152	149	34	76	51	336	384	102	81	71	37	162	38	26	49	68	69	84	152	141	126	71	73	31	45	40	24	20	30	32	71	126	186	26	16	
Dundee . . .	117	92	34	106	58	462	452	160	182	50	48	171	80	15	13	57	54	85	122	123	87	68	87	20	45	40	24	20	30	32	38	83	189	16	13	
Edinburgh . . .	397	324	34	107	86	450	463	40	43	53	43	264	74	38	78	121	159	151	173	84	69	64	81	24	41	24	32	07	23	43	53	73	122	18	09	
Elgin . . .	31	34	34	72	78	344	345	255	60	57	86	85	26	09	43	19	69	179	198	157	52	150	78	09	43	28	26	17		60	113	224	28	09	09	
Fife . . .	99	116	25	69	72	425	440	45	28	85	45	178	48	32	69	109	142	134	176	134	128	61	40	24	28	40	38	03	49	35	57	135	32	24		
Glasgow Royal . . .	267	208	34	95	90	450	441	51	51	58	30	196	44	35	86	230	193	113	234	114	83	61	45	14	37	14	35	07	21	29	40	58	82	19	13	01
Haddington . . .	38	44	24	88	84	385	305	44	76	77	57	143	48	22	10	66	38	88	210	99	171	55	36	33	19	33	57	11	48	258	190	76	38			
Inverness . . .	137	146	27	74	82	262	278	119	68	57	51	51	05	08	23	11	08	327	253	127	101	30	61	16	23	21	10	35	53	49	58	127	276	19	10	03
Kirklands . . .	108	78	10	93	86	583	667	74	38	37	38	231	115	09	3	204	218	83	128	74	38	185	231	46	26	38			56	103	3	12				
Midlothian . . .	102	94	17	97	84	416	406	104	56	98	75	173	44	52	25	58	44	87	169	197	156	69	150	40	56	06	25	17	06	23	49	69	189	17	10	
Montrose . . .	178	199	34	89	80	354	322	86	84	66	25	132	34	21	44	88	69	212	297	149	83	71	58	28	18	37	15	43	28	49	69	189	17	10		
Perth Royal . . .	32	25	34	63	50	385	524	129	131	37	36	110	12	82	131	46	47	37	47	82	131	110	71	82	48	55	36	28	12	37	107	165	167	24		
Perth District . . .	84	101	27	74	73	417	344	66	66	61	26	140	44	31	18	167	179	83	114	127	205	114	135	53	37	13	22	04	18	22	44	92	77	26	15	
Roxburgh . . .	74	68	24	80	70	384	276	90	98	68	74	62	31	45	55	113	67	107	135	102	86	102	86	45	1	34	25	17	58	67	124	178	34	18		
Stirling . . .	143	167	21	94	97	534	473	74	63	61	60	167	48	32	37	64	132	205	135	120	120	80	94	32	40	29	34	06	09	39	43	96	159	19	14	
General Averages	152	123		86	76	416	401	82	62	65	42	187	47	30	53	102	96	133	186	120	106	73	83	29	36	24	30	12	22	21	56	87	148	21	14	01

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Thirty-three Years, 1859-91.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						DIED						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.			
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.			Transferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.													
During 1859 .....	63	113	183	63	115	183	5	2	14	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	898	1019	1847	43	49	47	57	53	55	
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864 .....	43	54	134	58	76	134	14	22	36	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	57	53	55	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869 .....	46	63	149	61	83	149	15	25	40	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	55	62	59	
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874 .....	27	39	150	59	90	150	33	51	84	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	57	59	58	
During 1875 .....	55	83	194	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	8	14	22	40	43	83	33	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	58	62	60	
" 1876 .....	55	77	17	41	73	118	194	17	41	73	118	194	17	41	73	23	24	47	35	47	82	576	841	1437	1	6	4	61	56	58	
" 1877 .....	30	60	8	28	38	88	126	4	8	12	7	4	11	14	20	14	14	54	35	46	81	554	831	1385	11	9	10	55	58	58	
" 1878 .....	53	58	26	31	79	89	168	4	5	8	9	11	9	11	20	22	28	50	36	40	76	562	836	1398	5	6	5	64	48	54	
" 1879 .....	45	48	30	48	75	96	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	32	32	52	36	34	70	567	848	1415	8	13	11	63	40	49	
Average of 5 Years .....	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	62	52	56	62	52	56
During 1880 .....	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	24	40	64	604	912	1516	8	5	6	40	44	42	44	42	42
" 1881 .....	48	85	34	61	82	146	238	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	957	1568	1	10	7	65	51	57	57	57	57
" 1882 .....	51	73	86	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	9	15	24	34	45	79	36	58	94	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	54	56	56	
" 1883 .....	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	6	18	24	40	41	81	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	6	4	5	56	56	56	
" 1884 .....	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	40	55	49	
Average of 5 Years .....	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	51	53	52	
During 1885 .....	49	73	111	176	160	249	409	8	16	9	12	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	40	49	89	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	50	39	43	
" 1886 .....	50	57	90	142	140	199	329	10	7	17	8	15	7	8	15	44	53	95	46	76	122	857	1303	2140	7	4	5	55	58	57	
" 1887 .....	60	59	69	164	129	223	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	10	16	43	53	95	34	58	92	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	39	42	41	
" 1888 .....	48	67	76	188	124	195	279	9	17	26	8	14	22	8	22	44	53	37	45	62	107	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	50	44	47	
" 1889 .....	70	93	116	124	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	26	13	26	50	49	99	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	37	50	45		
Average of 5 Years .....	55	70	92	139	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	9	11	20	44	52	96	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	46	47	46	
During 1890 .....	42	71	97	101	139	172	311	12	19	31	12	19	14	12	26	52	49	101	43	66	109	993	1496	2489	9	11	10	43	44	44	
" 1891 .....	45	59	74	103	119	162	281	7	13	20	17	21	17	21	38	53	57	115	57	105	162	973	1462	2435	6	8	7	59	72	67	



The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1891.

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1891.

[illegible]





The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1892.

Estimated Population to middle of Year 1860.	SCOTLAND. 2,940,303	Aberdeen. 260,892	Argyll. 81,303	Ayr. 226,209	Banff. 60,202	Berwick. 84,705	Bute. 17,997	Caithness. 39,998	Clackmann. 25,098	Dumfriesshire. 88,977	Dumfries. 78,871	Edinburgh. 428,768	Elgin. 45,408	Fife. 177,748	Forfar. 284,116	Glasgow. 38,918	Inverness. 87,515	Kincardine. 35,602	Kilmany. 7,009	Kirkcaldy. 42,798	Leven. 1,022,397	Linlithgow. 45,453	Nairn. 9,108	Orkney. 32,460	Perth. 14,929	Perthshire. 131,202	Renfrew. 242,619	Ross. 78,122	Shetland. 56,051	Schik. 20,153	Shetland. 28,158	Stirling. 114,411	Sutherland. 21,911	Wigtown. 28,272																																		
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892	Establishments. 1861-1892	Private Dwellings. 1861-1892																																
1861 . . . . .	9470	1787	290	143	90	132	133	122	84	83	29	22	20	20	29	70	21	12	62	17	89	33	329	78	84	84	199	76	329	64	68	87	84	130	32	29	12	6	37	27	280	102	37	11	14	9	16	33	13	8	215	150	153	32	31	130	42	41	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	33	41	47
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865 . . . . .	3617.6	1690.6	301.2	120.0	97.2	120.0	138.0	106.0	44.0	45.2	31.0	29.0	18.6	17.0	36.6	84.6	22.6	9.6	51.8	19.0	99.8	34.4	339.2	79.0	84.0	32.0	139.6	71.8	352.4	64.0	59.0	34.4	81.8	121.2	35.6	24.6	9.8	5.4	62.0	23.0	631.6	106.8	37.4	11.2	13.6	8.4	21.2	34.4	13.2	5.6	218.3	143.8	152.8	29.4	65.0	117.4	45.2	49.6	7.6	7.8	19.0	29.0	85.4	39.6	18.6	32.4	43.2	44.0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861) . . . . .	118	55	135	50	122	151	69	53	76	78	85	79	114	104	87	153	96	41	96	35	130	39	157	23	125	76	122	46	172	31	157	91	92	136	160	71	137	76	146	63	99	17	96	29	163	101	65	106	117	51	164	108	91	17	80	142	85	91	78	89	69	92	96	45	77	134	103	105
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1866-1870 . . . . .	4282.8	1821.2	337.6	136.3	136.4	109.2	180.0	89.6	71.0	47.2	38.0	22.2	19.2	16.2	36.2	59.2	29.0	8.0	62.8	19.4	127.4	38.8	382.2	77.8	80.0	33.0	208.6	61.4	410.0	60.6	65.2	27.6	121.4	101.6	38.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.3	788.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	15.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.8	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	94.4	95.2	51.8	45.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	105.8	28.8	20.0	26.8	50.8	47.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71) . . . . .	133	47	145	47	176	141	90	45	118	79	104	61	115	97	88	134	118	34	111	33	169	35	193	26	138	76	132	39	186	27	173	73	137	115	168	67	198	100	144	35	114	115	114	25	164	54	70	94	185	19	179	89	91	12	116	117	96	84	82	66	63	89	113	31	84	112	126	117
1871 . . . . .	4823	1463	382	114	137	102	228	87	95	48	47	17	23	18	46	82	33	10	76	16	142	38	660	73	68	28	229	61	468	88	78	138	93	62	18	15	8	62	30	990	106	49	8	14	5	20	22	24	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	54	19	6	16	24	127	31	22	25	48	45	
1872 . . . . .	4876	1492	394	115	146	110	226	89	98	50	48	17	23	18	46	81	33	10	77	17	131	38	629	86	68	29	231	63	487	84	88	134	93	61	17	17	8	62	30	990	106	49	8	14	5	20	22	24	7	270	124	192	35	116	85	69	52	15	6	22	29	117	39	22	24	55	45	
1873 . . . . .	4964	1488	388	109	140	118	251	81	99	47	46	19	21	17	45	81	34	13	74	17	138	39	636	85	65	33	298	76	483	84	80	139	95	64	17	17	8	62	30	982	102	47	9	14	6	19	23	24	6	271	115	220	39	124	84	78	53	11	4	20	30	118	42	21	22	61	43	
1874 . . . . .	5088	1441	398	112	152	101	270	79	92	45	46	18	22	17	44	81	32	13	77	18	136	38	613	87	60	38	295	84	501	87	88	137	147	93	63	19	16	10	63	30	1010	96	59	10	15	5	24	27	21	5	256	111	232	32	131	81	83	27	14	3	25	28	133	39	21	19	66	40
1875 . . . . .	5074	1387	484	105	160	90	276	70	91	41	51	17	23	16	51	47	36	13	82	17	128	37	613	88	57	31	328	56	51	82	80	16	151	103	60	18	17	10	63	30	1030	106	52	9	13	5	26	28	29	6	262	90	241	33	138	79	88	27	16	4	25	29	138	33	26	17	70	38
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	5009.0	1454.2	401.2	111.0	151.0	105.8	250.0	80.0	90.5	45.8	47.6	18.0	28.2	16.0	47.2	50.4	33.8	11.8	77.2	17.0	133.3	38	624.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	210.0	75.2	492.8	55.8	63.4	19.0	141.4	92.2	64.6	18.0	16.6	9.0	66.4	32.8	965.0	103.8	48.6	10.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	250.4	119.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	82.2	75.2	31.4	13.0	4.6	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871) . . . . .	149	43	163	54	200	140	125	40	150	75	131	49	166	94	115	123	125	44	128	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	199	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	41	58	97	34	67	88	137	39	96	92	155	110
1876 . . . . .	5581	1381	441	104	164	96	279	75	96	36	55	20	40	17	59	49	39	11	89	34	131	29	629	91	63	40	225	80	533	66	77	18	163	88	61	12	30	9	72	34	1104	92	40	11	12	6	27	30	24	6	256	109	258	30	160	81	96	23	14	2	26	84	154	32	31	21	72	38
1877 . . . . .	5772	1418	462	101	187	93	308	75	101	42	56	17	41	18	62	58	40	10	96	34	134	28	616	96	63	37	290	81	516	63	75	17	151	101	60	13	21	9	63	34	1169	87	62	30	15	6	29	39	22	5	274	109	286	27	133	100	99	25	15	3	26	36	166	36	31	24	76	36
1878 . . . . .	6040	1285	478	101	196	87	322	71	102	46	59	20	46	14	61	58	40	10	101	33	147	29	633	99	77	39	254	75	563	63	73	17	100	101	62	13	20	7	71	32	1243	91	50	10	12	3	32	33	26	4	250	106	304	32	162	102	80	22	19	2	27	33	173	37	39	23	73	32
1879 . . . . .	6292	1298	492	101	200	82	331	68	107	47	67	24	48	17	61	63	40	8	107	14	158	27	639	83	80	39	274	75	580	49	70	15	103	106	60	11	21	7	70	31	1274	99	66	10	16	3	35	34	26	5	306	107	306	31	163	108	88	20	18	2	36	39	172	38	44	24	77	30
1880 . . . . .	6474	1416	519	101	222	76	341	65	136	41	71	24	61	18	61	62	43	8	113	11	162	29	762	81	88	34	291	82	594	46	82	14	169	118	60	12	23	4	66	32	1304	121	60	10	16	2	38	31	24	5	308	112	322	33	155	109	67	19	21	2	37	44	176	36	41	23	80	32
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	6022.0	1399.4	477.4	121.0	194.4	86.8	324.8	70.8	102.4	47.0	61.6	20.2	45.2	16.8	60.8	50.2	40.4	9.4	101.2	13.8	146.4	28.4	657.6	87.0	74.6	37.8	254.8	78.6	568.8	51.8	76.6	16.2	161.2	102.6	61.0	12.2	21.4	7.2	69.6	22.4	1223.8	98.0	53.4	10.2	14.2	3.8	32.2	33.4	24.4	5.0	267.4	108.0	295.2	30.6	157.0	100.7	91.8	22.6	17.4	2.2	30.4	37.6	166.2	35.8	37.8	23.0	175.6	32.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81) . . . . .	170	39	186	36	255.4	114	155	34	168	69	172	56	261	97	150	144	145	34	145	20	134	38	185	24	170	86	153	47	226	21	201	42	189	115	173	35	342	115	166	53	141	11	125	24	165	44	102	105	188	39	224	84	140	15	194	125	172	40	108	16	99	123	165	36	166	101	195	87
1881 . . . . .	6722	1616	542	101	213	72	369	66	114	47	72	21	54	15	70	62	41	8	117	13	156	30	719	89	99	37	304	86	619	52	82	16	130	126	67	12	10	4	62	34	1367	157	62	11	18	2	41	33	23	6	291																	





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIII.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1892; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

[illegible]



COUNTIES.

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1891, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1891.				Number intimated during the Year 1891.	A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*										B. Disposal of Single Patients.										
	In Establishments.					In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Placed in Establishments.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1. Aberdeen	282	335	66	81	54	57	51	83	7	4	26	42	2	7	22	22	6	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	5
2. Argyll	162	127	37	60	28	28	26	94	1	1	12	27	6	4	9	11	12	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3. Argyll	206	246	37	57	62	49	61	49	2	...	24	27	6	6	13	19	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4. Banff	64	66	19	44	3	13	2	18	2	...	3	12	1	2	4	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Berwick	29	34	11	20	5	9	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Bute	26	29	5	9	4	9	4	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. Caithness	40	49	32	49	8	10	5	8	...	...	2	4	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8. Clackmannan	20	24	3	5	9	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Dumbarton	63	74	7	11	22	14	22	14	1	...	9	8	4	6	10	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10. Dumfries	70	80	17	16	18	19	18	16	...	...	7	11	3	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11. Edinburgh—																										
Urban District	279	301	98	165	114	113	114	111	6	7	49	33	16	20	38	46	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Midlothian	87	88	12	22	25	29	24	27	...	3	10	11	4	1	13	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12. Elgin	61	70	19	29	26	26	25	54	...	...	3	4	1	4	5	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13. Fife	195	190	31	63	35	37	85	54	...	...	21	16	5	4	18	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14. Forfar	312	370	47	109	72	105	68	105	...	...	30	28	9	11	27	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15. Haddington	60	67	11	10	17	10	16	...	...	7	6	13	...	...	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16. Inverness	123	119	33	114	35	36	29	28	...	...	1	3	...	...	8	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Kinross	38	38	3	5	6	11	6	11	...	...	2	3	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
18. Kirkcubright	36	40	3	5	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Kirkcubright	949	879	152	263	372	359	368	350	12	11	137	153	36	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
20. Lanark	47	38	7	14	9	14	9	14	3	1	6	7	2	...	5	89	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
21. Leithgow	9	17	3	1	3	5	3	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
22. Nairn	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Orkney	23	36	14	21	8	10	8	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles	174	181	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
25. Perth	186	210	34	60	30	34	26	32	4	...	39	51	8	...	15	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
26. Renfrew	49	49	68	65	24	28	19	20	2	...	4	8	...	...	8	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
27. Ross & Cromarty	73	64	5	12	9	19	9	18	...	...	6	8	...	...	7	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
28. Roxburgh	48	64	1	3	5	5	3	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
29. Selkirk	23	27	28	31	7	11	7	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30. Shetland	101	121	18	32	25	33	25	33	4	...	3	5	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
31. Stirling	30	26	4	11	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	13	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
32. Strathend	36	39	19	24	6	9	6	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Wigton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS	3884	4104	993	1496	1105	1272	1060	1213	58	57	445	514	120	135	398	378	45	59	74	103	7	13	17	21	57	105

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1882 to 1891, also of those at 1st January 1892 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1882-91.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1892.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1892.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1892.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1891.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	44	3	47	276	151	74	225	52	1468
2. Argyll, . . .	74	6	80	517	393	...	393	124	2415
3. Ayr, . . . .	49	2	51	242	158	45	203	39	1427
4. Banff, . . .	40	5	45	291	189	3	192	100	1935
5. Berwick, . .	34	6	40	299	210	...	210	89	1524
6. Bute, . . . .	53	2	55	402	310	...	310	92	1407
7. Caithness, .	40	22	62	449	237	...	237	212	3233
8. Clackmannan,	39	2	41	179	151	11	162	18	869
9. Dumbarton, .	38	1	39	165	93	54	147	18	895
10. Dumfries, .	44	2	46	237	201	...	201	36	1501
11. Edinburgh, .	60	2	62	239	146	25	171	67	1124
12. Elgin, . . .	56	5	61	423	315	...	315	108	2495
13. Fife, . . . .	42	1	43	267	220	...	220	47	1187
14. Forfar, . . .	54	2	56	314	191	65	256	58	1295
15. Haddington, .	65	3	68	392	301	38	339	53	1673
16. Inverness, .	56	20	76	504	273	...	273	231	3020
17. Kincardine, .	40	1	41	244	177	50	227	17	1164
18. Kinross, . .	51	8	59	414	303	...	303	111	1433
19. Kirkcudbright,	40	3	43	240	193	...	193	48	1828
20. Lanark, . . .	57	1	58	225	177	8	185	39	1154
21. Linlithgow, .	44	2	46	191	123	38	161	30	1083
22. Nairn, . . .	63	2	70	339	289	...	289	50	1986
23. Orkney, . . .	37	8	45	319	210	...	210	108	2088
24. Peebles, . .	32	1	33	203	183	...	183	20	969
25. Perth, . . .	53	4	57	361	241	28	269	92	1615
26. Renfrew, . .	47	1	48	164	134	...	134	30	962
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	45	13	58	416	242	...	242	175	3304
28. Roxburgh, .	46	2	48	231	195	...	195	35	1081
29. Selkirk, . .	26	...	26	121	106	...	106	15	523
30. Shetland, . .	43	16	59	411	202	3	205	205	3204
31. Stirling, . .	43	2	45	204	154	9	163	41	1120
32. Sutherland, .	51	13	64	470	274	5	279	192	3211
33. Wigtown, . .	40	8	48	324	141	72	213	111	2099
SCOTLAND, . .	51	3	54	264	182	22	204	60	1403

\* Calculated on Populations of 1891.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1891.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . .	215 1	216
2. Argyll . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . District Asylum, Argyll . . . . . Do. Inverness . . . . . Do. Perth . . . . .	1 51 2 1	
3. Ayr . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	3 106	55
4. Banff . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . District Asylum, Banff . . . . .	1 16	109
5. Berwick . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . . Do. Edinburgh . . . . . District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	1 1 7	17
6. Bute . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . . District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	1 12	9
7. Caithness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . .	1 12	13
8. Clackmannan . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . . Private Asylum, Mollendo House . . . . .	10 1	13
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	15	11
10. Dumfries . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	15	15
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . . Do. Glasgow . . . . .	312 1	313
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . District Asylum, Inverness . . . . . Do. Mid-Lothian . . . . . Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . . Do. Mollendo House . . . . . Do. Saughton Hall . . . . .	330 1 76 22 1 16	446
12. Elgin . . . . .	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	38	38
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	1 91	92
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . .	152 82	234
<i>Carry forward</i>			1581



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,581
15. Haddington . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	35	
	Do. Mid-Lothian . . . . .	1	
			37
16. Inverness . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	72	
			72
17. Kincardine . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	5	
			5
18. Kinross . . .	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	1	
			1
19. Kirkcudbright . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	9	
			9
20. Lanark . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	
	Do. Dumfries . . . . .	47	
	Do. Dundee . . . . .	2	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	115	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	2	
	District Asylum, Argy . . . . .	1	
	Do. Inverness . . . . .	1	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	75	
	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	4	
	Private Asylum, Westermains . . . . .	2	
	Barony Parochial Asylum . . . . .	182	
	Glasgow Do. . . . .	51	
	Govan Do. . . . .	88	
	Greenock Do. . . . .	9	
	Paisley Do. . . . .	1	
			581
21. Linlithgow . . .	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian . . . . .	2	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	9	
			11
22. Nairn . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	7	
			8
23. Orkney . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	3	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	10	
			13
24. Peebles . . .	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian . . . . .	7	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	1	
			8
25. Perth . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	26	
	District Asylum, Perth . . . . .	64	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	1	
			94
26. Renfrew . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	3	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	4	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	1	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum . . . . .	29	
	Greenock Do. . . . .	140	
	Paisley Do. . . . .	84	
			261
27. Ross and Cromarty . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	25	
			25
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,706

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	38	2,706
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall . . . . .	1	39
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	1	1
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	16	16
31. Stirling . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	111	114
32. Sutherland . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	7	7
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	20	20
	TOTAL,		2,903

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1891.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . . . .	22	...	...	22
TOTAL . . . . .	29	...	...	29

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Resident.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, do. Pauper Total,		88.5	115.5	24	40	13	18	4	15	9	11	54.9	45.0	9.3	9.5
			186.0	240.0	71	131	36	41	22	20	16	16	92.5	45.1	8.6	9.7
2. Argyll District Asylum,			274.5	355.5	95	37	29	59	26	35	18	27	32.5	45.0	6.6	7.6
3. Argyll District Asylum,			196.5	173.0	37	34	12	7	13	14	13	14	92.4	20.6	6.8	8.1
4. Banff District Asylum,			160.5	184.0	65	54	22	27	14	15	18	16	93.6	50.0	11.2	8.2
			64.5	63.5	11	16	2	10	6	5	3	3	38.2	92.5	7.8	4.7
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, do. Pauper Total,		161.0	169.5	68	57	19	33	24	16	13	10	32.8	37.9	8.1	6.9
			254.0	243.5	134	164	47	63	21	19	20	32	35.1	38.4	7.9	13.1
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, do. Pauper do.		415.0	413.0	192	221	66	96	45	33	33	43	34.4	43.4	8.0	10.2
			24.0	42.5	8	13	4	2	1	...	7	4	50.0	15.4	29.2	9.4
			128.5	179.5	49	92	17	21	13	31	18	13	34.7	22.8	14.0	7.2
			132.5	222.0	57	105	21	23	14	31	25	17	36.8	21.9	16.4	7.7
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, do. Pauper Total,		172.0	149.5	51	44	21	16	13	15	11	18	41.2	36.4	6.1	12.0
			231.5	261.5	135	134	49	44	44	51	37	47	36.3	32.8	16.0	18.8
			408.5	411.0	186	178	70	60	57	66	48	65	37.6	33.7	11.9	15.8
8. Elgin District Asylum,			62.0	77.0	11	31	5	4	5	7	5	10	45.5	12.9	8.1	13.0
9. Elgin District Asylum,			202.0	212.5	49	67	18	17	9	11	18	18	36.7	25.4	8.9	8.5
	{ Private patients, do. Pauper Total,		145.5	162.5	64	68	25	22	18	16	15	25	28.1	36.8	11.0	9.2
			114.5	44.5	...	...	2	3	3	3	7	4	...	...	6.1	9.0
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,			260.0	207.0	64	68	20	28	25	21	23	19	31.3	41.2	8.8	9.2
			60.0	67.5	14	24	6	14	2	2	6	5	42.9	58.3	10.0	7.4
11. Haddington District Asylum,			249.5	257.5	57	70	22	23	7	16	17	26	38.6	32.9	6.8	10.1
12. Inverness District Asylum,			138.5	98.0	48	38	18	16	14	12	13	8	37.5	42.1	9.7	8.2
13. Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell,			111.0	131.5	40	57	14	17	18	22	16	13	35.0	29.8	14.4	9.9
14. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,			35.5	43.5	18	15	7	4	3	3	4	6	38.9	26.7	11.3	13.8
15. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, do. Pauper do.		212.0	256.0	45	56	21	16	10	15	15	16	46.7	28.6	7.1	6.2
			247.5	299.5	63	71	28	20	13	12	19	22	44.4	44.4	12.5	9.8
16. Perth Royal Asylum,			48.0	51.0	16	18	6	8	5	6	5	6	37.5	37.5	7.6	14.7
17. Perth District Asylum,			158.0	156.0	32	40	6	10	10	15	12	23	18.8	25.0	4.1	9.3
18. Roxburgh District Asylum,			97.0	118.0	15	36	8	15	3	10	4	11	53.3	41.7	14.2	6.9
19. Stirling District Asylum,			211.5	217.0	85	88	22	30	30	40	30	15	25.9	34.1	9.4	9.6
GENERAL RESULTS,			3507.0	3724.5	1137	1347	395	484	318	368	329	359	34.7	35.9	9.4	9.6



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1891.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	15·0	27·5	10	12	4	1	2	6	2	2	40·0	8·3	13·3	7·3
2. Mollendo House,.....	3·0	15·5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Saughton Hall,.....	24·0	37·5	10	10	3	4	2	3	1	2	30·0	40·0	4·2	5·3
4. Westermains,.....	1·0	14·5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	50·0	...	...	...
5. Whitehouse,.....	4·0	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6·5
GENERAL RESULTS,...	47·0	110·5	20	27	7	6	4	11	3	5	35·0	22·2	6·4	4·5

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	37·0	56·5	13	25	3	13	8	5	6	4	23·1	52·0	16·2	7·1
2. Barony, Woodilee,	288·5	275·0	100	94	28	37	31	30	34	25	28·0	39·4	11·8	9·1
3. City, Glasgow, ....	...	124·5	...	85	...	26	...	45	...	16	...	30·6	...	12·9
4. Govan, Glasgow, ..	121·5	126·5	61	36	26	10	12	8	24	16	42·6	27·8	19·8	12·6
5. Greenock, .....	150·5	125·5	107	48	59	33	13	5	30	8	54·2	68·8	19·9	6·4
6. Paisley (Burgh), ..	112·0	108·0	48	37	20	22	10	10	22	8	41·7	59·5	13·6	7·8
GENERAL RESULTS,	709·5	811·0	329	325	136	141	74	103	116	77	41·3	43·4	16·3	9·5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1891.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	45·0	49·0	8	3	2	...	3	5	3	...	25·0	...	6·7	...
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	50·0	3·8	3·8
3. Cunninghame (Irvine), ..	48·0	50·0	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4·0
4. Dumbarton,.....	29·0	29·5	2	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	50·0	40·0	3·4	6·8
5. Dundee East, .....	43·5	54·5	3	14	...	...	2	13	2	2	...	...	4·6	3·7
6. Dundee West, .....	40·0	36·5	6	13	...	...	5	9	1	1	...	...	2·5	2·7
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	38·5	39·5	3	7	...	...	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	5·1
8. Hamilton,.....	15·0	16·5	4	5	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	20·0	13·3	6·1
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	14·5	13·5	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6·9	7·4
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21·0	20·5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4·8	9·8
11. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	16·0	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	6·2	6·2
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),.	25·5	29·5	12	12	7	1	14	5	2	5	58·3	8·3	7·8	16·9
13. Old Monkland, .....	25·0	25·5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Perth, .....	18·5	19·5	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	10·8	...
15. St Cuthberts,.....	16·0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	18·0	13·0	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	50·0	...	5·6	7·7
GENERAL RESULTS,....	439·5	439·0	52	73	11	5	32	45	18	21	21·2	6·8	4·1	4·8

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovani, .....	40·0	19·5	12	3	...	...	4	1	2	1
Larbert,.....	129·0	77·0	27	20	...	...	20	10	3	6
TOTAL ...	169·0	96·5	39	23	...	...	24	11	5	7

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1891.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Average Number Resident		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.								General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents		Cause unknown.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Membranes, and Lungs and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents	Cause unknown.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Aberdeen . . . . .	274.5	355.5	18	27	8	12	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Argyll . . . . .	196.5	173.0	13	14	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Ayr . . . . .	160.5	194.0	18	16	6	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Banff . . . . .	64.5	63.5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Dumfries . . . . .	415.0	413.0	33	42	13	21	1	4	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Dundee . . . . .	152.5	222.0	25	17	10	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Edinburgh . . . . .	403.5	411.0	48	65	25	29	4	7	2	15	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Elgin . . . . .	62.0	77.0	5	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Fife . . . . .	202.0	212.5	18	18	9	9	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Glasgow Royal . . . . .	260.0	207.0	23	19	8	9	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Haddington . . . . .	60.0	67.5	6	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Inverness . . . . .	249.5	257.5	17	26	5	7	3	2	1	1	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Kirkcaldy . . . . .	133.5	98.0	13	8	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Mid-Lothian . . . . .	111.0	131.5	16	13	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Montrose . . . . .	247.5	299.5	19	22	8	7	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Perth Royal . . . . .	48.0	51.0	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Perth District . . . . .	158.0	156.0	12	23	4	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Roxburgh . . . . .	97.0	118.0	4	11	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Stirling . . . . .	211.5	217.0	30	15	12	8	...	2	1	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
TOTALS, . . . . .	3507.0	3724.5	329	359	130	146	20	26	12	38	41	49	32	47	7	11	8	25	32	9	4	...	...	...	...	...					



## Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1891.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																									
		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.																			
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.					Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Mavisbank . . . . .	15·0	27·5	2	2	2	2	1																																				
Mollendo House . . . . .	3·0	15·5																																									
Saughtonhall . . . . .	24·0	37·5	1	2	1			1																																			
Westermains . . . . .	1·0	14·5																																									
Whitehouse . . . . .	4·0	15·5		1																																							
TOTALS, . . . . .	47·0	110·5	3	5	3	1	1	1																																			
(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i>																																											
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																																											
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS		Abbey . . . . .	37·0	56·5	6	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Barony . . . . .	288·5	275·0	34	25	20	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Glasgow . . . . .	124·5	124·5	16		6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Govan . . . . .	121·5	126·5	24	16	10	4	2	1	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Greenock . . . . .	150·5	125·5	30	8	14	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Paisley Burgh . . . . .	112·0	103·0	22	8	9	6	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		TOTALS, . . . . .	709·5	811·0	116	77	57	33	9	2	6	1	26	11	8	4	19	14	16	10	8	7	11	5	1	4																	



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1891.

No. of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.				Total Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, &c.				Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.			
M. F.		In Wards of Poorhouses with Licenses.		In Private Dwellings.		Total.		In Royal, District, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Royal, District, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Lunatic Asylums with Restricted Licenses.		In Private Dwellings.		Total.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.			
		In Wards of Poorhouses with Licenses.		In Private Dwellings.		Total.		In Royal, District, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Royal, District, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Lunatic Asylums with Restricted Licenses.		In Private Dwellings.		Total.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.			
1	Aberdeen	409	497	78,384	52,206	280,383	534	280	186	10,973	18 7	3,503	2 9	1,238	2 5	16,973	13 11	553	12 0	6,298	12 0
2	Argyll.	211	305	37,323	34,578	139,096	749	190	251	6,773	18 8	3,503	2 9	1,238	2 5	16,973	13 11	553	12 0	6,298	12 0
3	Ayr	288	341	37,323	34,578	139,096	631	190	251	6,773	18 8	3,503	2 9	1,238	2 5	16,973	13 11	553	12 0	6,298	12 0
4	Banff	97	126	730	36,281	186,352	631	190	251	6,773	18 8	3,503	2 9	1,238	2 5	16,973	13 11	553	12 0	6,298	12 0
5	Barr	46	49	...	23,003	72,339	672	190	251	6,773	18 8	3,503	2 9	1,238	2 5	16,973	13 11	553	12 0	6,298	12 0
6	Berwick	36	44	...	11,249	34,197	671	...	...	2,866	9 11	1,587	3 12	904	3 2	10,759	18 8	954	18 8	4,328	6 8
7	Birmingham	79	103	...	6,169	25,955	762	...	...	1,588	2 4	...	...	536	7 0	3,932	19 10	66	7 0	1,678	8 8
8	Bristol	94	94	...	24,186	52,940	524	...	...	2,452	14 0	...	...	267	4 7	2,199	0 1	75	18 5	821	6 8
9	Cardiff	28	34	...	2,095	18,190	804	80	115	1,104	17 1	87	3 4	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
10	Cardigan	98	108	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
11	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
12	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
13	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
14	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
15	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
16	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
17	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
18	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
19	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
20	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
21	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
22	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
23	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
24	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
25	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
26	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
27	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
28	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
29	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
30	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
31	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
32	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
33	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
34	Cardigan	587	673	17,568	6,471	56,680	576	310	415	2,452	14 0	...	...	971	4 9	1,630	13 0	138	16 5	612	5 4
Totals & Averages		5887	6600	320,773	300,254	834,375	681	84	235	180,627	4 7	16,664	17 7	39,174	12 9	7,645	15 5	11,637	15 6	90,450	5 4



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics  
for each Year from 1858 to 1890-91.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858 .....	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£ s. d. 17 0 6
Average of 5 Years 1859-1863 ..	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864 .....	83,285	14,892	4505	102,682	19 11 3
1865 .....	86,203	15,107	3665	104,975	19 10 2
1866 .....	91,338	15,236	4230	110,803	20 2 4
1867 .....	97,509	15,152	4526	117,187	20 15 2
1868 .....	104,951	15,396	5074	125,421	21 8 8
Average of 5 Years .....	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869 .....	111,169	15,509	5032	131,710	21 12 4
1870 .....	113,221	15,826	4547	133,593	21 10 7
1871 .....	113,569	16,167	4447	134,182	21 7 7
1872 .....	115,414	17,013	4738	137,165	21 11 2
1873 .....	126,480	17,211	5267	148,959	22 19 9
Average of 5 Years .....	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-75 .....	136,421	17,098	4288	157,807	23 16 7
1875-76 .....	143,305	17,340	4616	165,261	24 3 4
1876-77 .....	151,181	17,890	4517	173,588	24 9 6
1877-78 .....	160,043	18,088	5252	183,383	24 12 8
1878-79 .....	164,388	18,518	5373	188,280	24 8 10
Average of 5 Years .....	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-80 .....	168,493	19,366	5737	193,586	24 6 6
1880-81 .....	174,933	20,533	5603	201,068	24 5 10
1881-82 .....	182,406	21,830	6314	210,551	24 10 1
1882-83 .....	182,110	24,593	6506	213,209	24 5 3
1883-84 .....	181,085	26,449	6730	214,265	23 19 11
Average of 5 Years .....	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-5 .....	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-6 .....	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-7 .....	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-8 .....	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-9 .....	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
Average of 5 Years .....	185,554	32,575	6654	224,783	23 12 5
1889-90 .....	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6
1890-91 .....	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in  
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings  
in each of the Ten Years 1881-82 to 1890-91.

ASYLUMS.	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90	1890-91
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles, . . . .	1 5½	1 5½	1 5	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	1 1	1 1	1 1½	1 1	1 1	1 0¾	1 0½	1 0	1 0½	1 0½
In Private Dwellings, . . .	0 9¼	0 9½	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 10	10½	10½	0 10½	0 10½
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . .	1 4	1 4	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¼	1 3¼	1 3¼	1 3¼

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1891.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor- houses with Re- stricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expendi- ture for Cer- tificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licen- s'd Wards of Poor- houses with Re- stricted Li- cences,	In Private Dwell- ings
1. Aberdeen, . . .	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 0 10¾	s. d. 0 9¾	s. d. 1 2½	53·4	28·0	18·6
2. Argyll, . . .	1 3½	...	0 9½	1 2¾	74·9	...	25·1
3. Ayre, . . .	1 2	0 10	0 10	1 1	63·1	19·0	17·9
4. Banff, . . .	1 2½	0 10½	0 9½	1 1	67·2	1·0	31·8
5. Berwick, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11½	1 3½	67·1	...	32·9
6. Bute, . . .	1 4	...	0 10½	1 3	76·2	...	23·8
7. Caithness, . . .	1 9½	...	0 9½	1 4	52·4	...	47·6
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6	1 2½	0 11½	1 5½	80·5	8·0	11·5
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 6½	1 1½	0 11½	1 4½	57·6	31·0	11·4
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11½	1 4½	82·2	...	17·8
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 7	1 1	1 0½	1 5	62·1	10·0	27·9
12. Elgin, . . .	1 2½	...	0 10½	1 2	72·6	...	27·4
13. Fife, . . .	1 1½	...	0 11½	1 1½	80·3	...	19·7
14. Forfar, . . .	1 7½	1 1½	0 10½	1 4½	60·1	21·3	18·6
15. Haddington, . . .	1 2½	0 11½	0 9½	1 2½	76·1	9·6	14·3
16. Inverness, . . .	1 1½	...	0 7½	0 11½	53·9	...	46·1
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 6½	0 10½	0 10	1 4½	68·7	24·0	7·3
18. Kinross, . . .	1 5½	...	0 11½	1 4½	69·5	...	30·5
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 4½	...	0 9½	1 3½	77·3	...	22·7
20. Lanark, . . .	1 4½	1 2½	1 0	1 4	78·4	3·8	17·8
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 6½	1 4½	0 10½	1 5½	61·8	18·3	19·9
22. Nairn, . . .	1 1½	...	0 10½	1 1½	82·6	...	17·4
23. Orkney, . . .	1 7½	...	0 7½	1 3½	62·3	...	37·7
24. Peebles, . . .	1 2½	...	1 3½	1 4	88·0	...	12·0
25. Perth, . . .	1 4½	1 2	0 11½	1 3½	66·4	7·7	25·9
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 4½	...	1 0	1 4½	81·0	...	19·0
27. Ross, . . .	1 1½	...	0 7½	0 11½	56·5	0·3	43·2
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 5	...	0 11½	1 4½	85·8	...	14·2
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 4½	...	0 9½	1 3½	81·5	...	18·5
30. Shetland, . . .	1 6½	1 2½	0 6½	1 1	44·6	0·9	54·5
31. Stirling, . . .	1 6	1 1½	1 0½	1 5½	76·6	5·4	18·0
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 1½	...	0 7½	0 11½	55·7	...	44·3
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 5	1 1	0 9	1 1½	39·9	23·2	36·9
TOTAL . . .	1 4½	1 0½	0 10½	1 3½	68·1	8·4	23·5

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. 28 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 28 0 0
Dumfries " " . . .	25 0 0	32 0 0	125 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " " " " 2	{ 28 12 0 } 30 11 0 }	32 10 0	325 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh " " " " 3	{ 31 0 0 } 30 6 8 }	31 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0
Glasgow " " " " 4	{ 30 6 8 } 30 15 4 }	34 0 4	330 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " " " " . .	28 12 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Perth " " " " . .	...	...	52 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	£ s. d. 25 7 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 25 7 0	£ s. d. 39 0 0
Ayr " " " "	20 16 0	...	...	...
Banff " " " "	21 5 10	21 5 10	...	21 5 10
Elgin " " " "	21 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " " " "	21 0 0	...	...	...
Haddington " " " "	22 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " " " "	21 10 0	...	36 0 0	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 15 0	36 8 0	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 8 0
Perth " " " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " " " "	25 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " " " "	25 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licenses.)	<sup>7</sup> Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. — (Continued.)	<sup>8</sup> Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 25 0 6	£ s. d. 32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 25 10 3	£ s. d. 32 10 0
Barony " " "	26 6 6	...	Greenock " " "	23 11 3	32 10 0
Glasgow " " "	20 14 11	31 17 0	Paisley " " "	24 2 1	32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENSES.	<sup>6</sup> Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. — (Continued.)	<sup>6</sup> Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Aberdeen, . . .	£ s. d. 18 19 8	£ s. d. 22 2 0	Inveresk, . . .	£ s. d. 19 3 6	£ s. d. ...
Buchan, . . .	15 7 8	...	Kincaidine, . . .	17 9 11	20 0 0
Cunninghame, . . .	18 2 5	...	Linlithgow, . . .	18 13 1	21 4 8
Dumbarton, . . .	25 0 6	23 8 0	Old Machar, . . .	17 14 0	20 0 0
Dundee, East, . . .	22 13 4	21 4 8	Old Monkland, . . .	21 5 9	24 14 0
Dundee, West, . . .	20 12 9	...	Perth, . . .	25 2 8	22 2 0
Edinburgh, . . .	26 19 6	...	St. Cuthbert's, . . .	25 2 8	...
Hamilton, . . .	20 6 3	...	Wigtown, . . .	23 0 5	...

<sup>1</sup> Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.

<sup>2</sup> £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28, 12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.

<sup>3</sup> For Forfarshire and Fifeshire Cases.

<sup>4</sup> The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City Parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

<sup>5</sup> For exceptional cases.

<sup>6</sup> Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.

<sup>7</sup> The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

Special rate for boarders from the Parishes of Glasgow and Rutherglen.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1890-91, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, remaining due at 15th May 1891.

ASYLUMS.	Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1890, to 15th May 1891.									
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
	Land (exclusive of Farm Land).		Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.		Expenditure on Farm.		Furniture and Furnishings.		Miscellaneous Expenses.	
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Grounds.	Rent or Feud-duty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.	Purchase of Land.	Erection of Buildings and Improvements.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Ayr <sup>1</sup> .	165	165	1,686	15	310	1,469	1,035	2,504	4,680	4,558
2. Ayr.	163	163	241	250	48	1,063	47	1,110	1,802	1,702
3. Banff.	25	25	118	18	45	704	196	900	1,088	1,088
4. Elgin.	132	132	145	39	63	161	312	473	851	802
5. Fife.	5	5	280	48	262	1,847	646	2,493	3,074	2,904
6. Glasgow, City <sup>(4)</sup> .	4	4	5,974	750	6,400	6,400	806	7,206	13,955	13,705
7. Govan, (4)	2	2	1,543	418	418	1,170	1,081	4,216	4,102	4,102
8. Haddington.	862	362	1,129	93	716	529	187	2,550	114	2,550
9. Inverness.	162	162	17,714	484	198	1,689	574	2,263	3,932	3,830
10. Lanark, (4)	1	1	401	122	122	57,200	1,258	(5)1,327	26,725	26,391
11. Midlothian.	412	412	347	62	2135	1,761	1,258	3,019	3,708	3,442
12. Perth.	104	104	7,175	126	128	2,135	490	2,625	3,100	3,100
13. Roxburgh.				324	276	1,899	1,275	3,174	3,775	3,670
14. Stirling.						250	205	455	831	7,322
Totals.	1,115	1,115	38,866	820	3,259	28,277	9,439	37,716	81,799	78,596
										24,196
										4,558
										1,702
										1,088
										802
										2,904
										13,705
										4,102
										2,550
										3,830
										26,391
										3,442
										3,100
										3,670
										7,322
										24,196

1 Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXX., showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

2 Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

3 The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and the maintenance accounts.

4 The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Board, which were constituted in 1888, had apportioned among them the amount of monies borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889, as follows:—City of Glasgow, £14,948; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.

5 Under these heads are included payments in connection with Temporary Loans contracted by the Lanark District Lunacy Board amounting to £9,800, which were payable on demand, and for which no assignments were given, there was paid off during the year a principal sum of £5,200, while £383 was paid for interest, and there remained due at 15th May 1891, a principal sum of £4,600.



## APPENDIX A—TABLE XXVII.

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1890-1891.<sup>1</sup>

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM 15th MAY 1890 TO 15th MAY 1891.																																																					
Asylums.	Salaries and Wages.																																																DEDUCT:—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.	NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.	ASYLUMS.		
	Salaries and Wages.																																																				
	Salaries and Wages.																																																				
Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Thinned.	Fish, Fresh and Cured.	Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.	Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.	Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.	Sugar.	Tracle.	Tea and Coffee.	Wines, Spirits, and Malis Liquors.	Fruit and dry Meat and Bones of Food.	Tobacco.	Household Requisites.	Laundry Requisites.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Fuel, Gas, and Water.	of Officers.	of Attendants and Servants.	of Artizans.	Total of Salaries and Wages.	Fees, Taxes, Amusement, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.	Furniture and Furnishings.	TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.	DEDUCT:—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		ASYLUMS.																									
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Argyll, . . .	260	1229	8 8 3	106	0 5 11	627	1 14 10	590	1 12 9	892	2 9 7	419	1 3 3	105	0 5 10	2	0 0 1	188	0 10 9	18	0 0 10	104	0 10 11	72	0 4 0	110	0 6 1	748	3 1 5	103	0 2 11	1086	3 0 4	932	2 12 11	1222	3 7 11	253	0 14 2	9429	6 15 0	363	1 0 2	418	1 3 8	9648	26 15 10	—396	9240	25 13 10	1. Argyll.		
2. Ayr, . . .	343	787	2 6 0	71	0 4 2	418	1 4 3	489	1 3 7	826	2 6 4	492	1 5 3	77	0 4 6	6	0 0 4	122	0 7 2	55	0 3 3	64	0 8 6	23	0 1 6	681	1 19 10	1057	3 0 8	737	3 4 8	229	0 15 3	2023	5 18 4	339	0 19 10	328	1 10 7	7802	22 16 8	—424	7378	21 11 6	2. Ayr.								
3. Banff, . . .	133	417	3 2 8	18	0 2 8	257	1 8 8	99	0 14 11	488	3 19 5	128	0 19 3	49	0 6 0	4	0 0 7	62	0 9 4	79	0 11 11	16	0 2 5	37	0 5 7	296	2 4 6	26	0 3 11	378	2 16 10	385	2 17 11	284	2 2 8	—	669	5 0 7	116	0 17 5	133	0 10 7	3925	25 0 0	—421	2804	21 1 8	3. Banff.					
4. Elgin, . . .	133	438	3 6 4	71	0 10 9	218	1 17 3	185	1 9 7	433	3 5 7	222	1 15 2	30	0 4 7	4	0 0 7	46	0 7 0	83	0 12 11	6	0 0 3	20	0 3 0	261	1 19 7	19	0 2 11	335	2 10 7	363	2 15 0	32	0 4 10	729	5 10 5	120	0 18 2	139	1 1 1	3228	26 14 7	—461	3067	23 4 8	4. Elgin.						
5. Fife, . . .	460	1172	2 18 7	72	0 3 7	728	1 16 5	480	1 4 6	889	3 5 5	403	1 0 2	99	0 4 11	3	0 0 1	207	0 10 4	100	0 5 0	18	0 6 7	66	0 6 8	178	0 8 11	123	0 7 7	617	1 10 10	86	0 4 9	903	2 5 2	1097	2 14 10	900	2 5 0	2223	5 11 2	312	1 5 7	477	1 3 10	5518	23 12 11	—619	3899	22 4 11	5. Fife.		
6. Haddington, . . .	118	310	2 12 7	18	0 3 1	161	1 10 8	186	1 3 1	350	2 19 4	96	0 16 3	37	0 6 3	3	0 0 6	46	0 7 10	48	0 8 2	6	0 8 0	38	0 6 3	18	0 3 1	20	0 6 1	165	1 8 0	36	0 4 5	190	1 12 2	420	3 11 2	336	2 16 11	—	756	6 8 1	143	1 4 3	222	1 17 8	2848	24 2 9	—56	2792	23 15 3	6. Haddington.	
7. Inverness, . . .	477	1242	2 12 1	89	0 3 9	689	3 11 41	497	1 0 7	1143	2 7 11	213	0 8 11	78	0 3 3	(?)	—	120	0 6 3	241	1 4 4	2	0 3 4	79	0 6 7	94	0 8 11	71	0 3 0	738	1 10 10	116	0 4 10	1283	2 13 11	430	2 5 9	1091	2 5 9	210	0 10 10	2446	6 2 7	308	0 12 11	376	1 4 2	19277	21 8 10	—167	10600	21 1 10	7. Inverness.
8. Kirklands, . . .	227	518	2 5 8	100	0 8 10	429	1 17 10	267	1 3 6	546	3 8 0	182	0 13 5	100	0 8 10	—	—	111	0 9 8	23	0 3 0	6	0 4 4	38	0 5 10	59	0 5 2	50	0 4 5	406	1 15 9	66	0 5 10	349	1 9 11	811	3 11 5	714	3 2 11	151	0 13 4	1676	7 7 8	348	1 10 13	318	0 18 9	3485	24 8 3	—80	5405	23 16 3	8. Kirklands.
9. Midlothian, . . .	239	581	3 4 5	65	0 6 8	368	1 10 7	323	1 6 11	690	3 17 9	218	0 18 3	79	0 6 7	—	—	116	0 9 7	73	0 6 1	27	0 11 9	64	0 5 4	73	0 6 1	422	1 15 4	27	0 2 3	392	1 12 10	996	4 3 4	615	2 11 6	92	0 7 8	1703	7 2 6	521	2 3 7	283	1 3 8	6080	25 8 8	—148	5432	22 14 7	9. Midlothian.		
10. Perth, . . .	312	1036	3 6 5	110	0 7 1	689	2 4 2	261	1 3 2	927	2 19 6	322	1 0 8	53	0 3 5	2	0 0 2	115	0 7 4	76	0 4 10	68	0 8 10	81	0 5 2	96	0 6 3	676	2 3 4	48	0 3 1	601	1 18 6	1088	3 9 9	802	2 11 5	188	0 12 1	2078	6 13 3	348	1 2 4	626	2 0 2	8376	26 14 10	—647	8228	26 7 5	10. Perth.		
11. Roxburgh, . . .	209	474	2 5 4	74	0 7 1	469	2 4 0	215	1 0 7	656	3 2 3	165	0 15 9	46	0 4 5	1	0 0 1	71	0 6 10	39	0 3 9	—	0 5 11	46	0 9 7	48	0 5 7	61	0 3 10	308	1 9 6	38	0 2 8	754	3 12 2	1001	4 15 9	631	3 2 4	167	0 15 0	1809	8 13 1	218	1 0 10	189	0 13 1	2574	27 8 8	—287	5447	26 1 3	11. Roxburgh.
12. Stirling, . . .	458	1063	2 9 5	110	0 6 2	738	1 14 5	883	0 18 0	956	2 5 0	516	1 4 3	104	0 4 11	(?)	—	192	0 9 0	113	0 5 4	10	0 6 7	121	0 11 4	224	0 10 6	104	0 4 11	937	2 4 0	178	0 8 1	858	2 0 3	1058	2 9 8	1154	2 14 2	349	0 16 5	2561	6 0 3	864	2 0 7	849	1 19 10	10998	25 16 1	—384	10409	24 8 8	12. Stirling.
Totals and Averages,	3375	9206	2 14 7	904	0 5 4	5788	1 14 4	4038	1 3 11	8797	2 12 2	3256	0 19 6	848	0 5 0	24	0 0 2	1489	0 9 6	1043	0 6 2	85	0 5 1	767	0 9 3	950	0 5 8	886	0 5 3	6197	1 16 9	779	0 4 7	7803	2 6 3	10324	3 1 2	8889	2 12 8	1899	0 11 2	21102	6 5 0	4195	1 4 10	4648	1 7 7	83560	24 15 2	—4390	73170	23 9 2	Totals and Averages.

1 GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the poor rate. The expenses in connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

\* The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

<sup>3</sup> In these Asylums Treacle was used, but only to a very small extent.



1				2				3				4			

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1890-91, and the Price of each article supplied.

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantity of bread and flour used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

(\*) The quantity of malt liquors consumed in Ayr Asylum is not stated.





Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1890-91; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.										PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Estimated Value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per gal. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ 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\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) In cases marked thus the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries.'

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXX.

Acreege of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1890-91; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.			Receipts.														Expenses.											Profit.				
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Butter and Cheese.	5.	Eggs.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.	10.	11.	Total.
1. Argyll, . . . . .	292	233	525	1558	476	7	669	24	8	118	99	6	3	157	63	222	3410	1631	380	78	204	49	60	146	52	228	625	3134	276	5			
2. Ayr, . . . . .	70	2	72	152	.	.	.	.	4	17	220	7	9	499	.	40	948	142	100	.	143	10	47	.	20	56	6	524	424	5			
3. Banff, . . . . .	192	10	202	1383	213	3	257	8	2	86	43	6	284	449	11	23	2768	1280	175	.	438	65	5	68	94	91	31	2247	521	5			
4. Elgin, . . . . .	77	77	797	48	10	213	28	15	89	144	(2).	88	121	2	36	1591	948	185	.	38	5	28	33	20	42	79	1378	213	5				
5. Fife, . . . . .	78	78	484	48	.	.	440	.	.	233	161	16	110	198	.	157	1847	509	167	.	77	3	92	103	14	198	97	1360	587	5			
6. Haddington, . . . . .	126	8	134	612	64	11	181	.	25	44	47	23	62	27	.	146(1)	1242	309	184	.	126	212	93	87	87	140	8	1246	.	5			
7. Inverness, . . . . .	104	55	159	598	96	3	.	.	19	60	112	.	.	107	.	85	1080	494	83	8	63	19	57	6	59	82	50	921	159	5			
8. *Kirklands, . . . . .	6	6	.	.	(2).	.	.	.	19	2	42	13	.	116	.	3	195	.	.	.	2	6	28	31	15	49	.	131	64	5			
9. Midlothian, . . . . .	86	4	90	622	4	4	385	.	39	61	70	26	38	234	.	5	1488	683	90	.	84	59	18	113	6	195	67	1315	173	5			
10. * Perth, . . . . .	24	49	73	.	18	.	.	.	.	113	209	6	.	43	2	29	429	.	26	.	15	22	16	91	34	74	7	285	135	5			
11. * Roxburgh, . . . . .	23	.	23	133	125	.	.	.	.	21	92	22	12	58	8	9	480	118	.	.	85	11	22	1	27	55	93	328	152	5			
12. Stirling, . . . . .	255	12	267	2876	430	4	742	13	11	312	203	.	423	649	17	361	6041	3045	755	.	696	121	74	278	101	416	171	5657	384	5			

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes £111 from sale of stones from Quarry at Haddington Asylum Farm.

(2) In cases marked thus, the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries.'

## APPENDIX B.

### ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

#### ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

##### ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 24th April 1891. Appendix B.

There are 637 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 91 men and 117 women are private patients; and 189 men and 240 women are paupers. One patient who was a pauper at last visit has become a private patient. Of the private patients—1 man and 1 woman; and of the paupers—1 man—are absent on probation, so that there are 634 patients resident. These are distributed in the following manner:—

There are 71 in the Branch Establishment at Daviot.

39 in Elmhill.

13 in Clarkseat.

17 in the Gate Cottage.

9 in Barkmill.

and 485 in the Old Asylum.

Total, . . . 634

Since the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

#### PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	13	19	34	41	107
Discharged recovered, .	7	12	10	20	49
Discharged unrecovered,	2	6	14	6	28
Dead, . . . . .	1	3	7	10	21

The death-rate has been low, and the recovery-rate has been high. Of the 21 deaths 5 are registered as due to brain disease, 2 to general paralysis, 4 to pneumonia, 2 to phthisis, 3 to heart-disease, and 1 to each of the following causes,—epilepsy, stomach disease, enteritis, diabetes and empyema. In the cases of 14 of the 21 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The voluntary inmate found in the asylum at last visit has left.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 7 persons. In no instance did the period of seclusion exceed 2 hours. No accident is recorded. Only 1 patient has escaped and has been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

This asylum has become large by additions, from time to time, to an asylum which was originally small, and such a history almost necessarily involves disproportion and want of harmony in the arrangements. Reference was made in the last entry to the defects thus arising, and the inadequate character of the accommodation for the sick was pointed to as the chief defect. The matter has been under the careful consideration of the Directors, and plans of a new hospital block have been proposed. These plans show most satisfactory arrangements, and it is hoped that the buildings will be commenced without any avoidable delay. Hospital wards are urgently needed, and it seems



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##### Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

clear that their absence is the first defect of the old asylum which should be removed. It would be very satisfactory if a beginning could be made before the end of summer.

Much ability is shown in the management, which is carried on under many difficulties. Conscientious and painstaking efforts are made to overcome these difficulties and they are attended with gratifying success.

The clean and orderly condition of the wards; the sufficiency, quality and cooking of the food; the kindness as well as skill, with which the patients are treated—all attracted favourable notice.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
21st, 22nd, and 23rd September 1891.

There are 637 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 208—90 male and 118 female—are private patients; and 429—184 male and 245 female—are paupers. All of the 637 patients are resident in the institution, and were seen during the visit, except 3 male and 3 female private patients, and 1 male pauper who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 male pauper who was absent on pass.

The patients are distributed in the following manner:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
In the Old Asylum, . . . . .	211	275	486
At Clarkseat, . . . . .	11	—	11
At Barkmill, . . . . .	—	9	9
At Gate Cottage, . . . . .	—	17	17
In Daviot Branch Asylum, . . . . .	33	35	68
At Elmhill, . . . . .	14	24	38
	269	360	629

The day-rooms on both sides of the old asylum continue to be greatly overcrowded, and the sleeping-room on the female side is very deficient. It is unnecessary to dwell on this, however, as it is understood that the Directors are fully alive to the need for additional accommodation, and that they propose to obtain it in the way most likely to promote the efficiency of the institution—that is, by the erection of an asylum hospital.

The following changes have taken place since 24th April, the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	9	15	23	41	88
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	4	6	18	35
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	4	15	13	35
Dead, . . . . .	1	7	6	4	18

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to diseases of the brain, in 5 cases to diseases of the heart, in 4 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 2 cases to disease of the bowels, in 2 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case each to influenza, phlegmonous erysipelas, and pyæmia. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 of the cases.

At Elmhill, where the higher class private patients reside, everything was found in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. The accommodation is excellent, and the patients are treated with great skill and kindly consideration. At the Daviot Branch Asylum the impression produced by the visit was also very pleasing. And at the Old Asylum the patients were found in as satisfactory a condition as can be expected under the present difficulties resulting from the insufficient amount, and unsuitable character of the accommodation.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6. There has been 1 escape where the patient was absent over night before being brought back. There have been 3 accidents, all fracture of bones from falls.

The experience gained at the Daviot Branch in regard to the extent to which mechanical detention by locked doors can be dispensed with has been gratifying and instructive.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
20th and 21st January 1891.

There are 375 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Eleven men and 11 women are private patients, and 189 men and 164 women are paupers. All the patients were seen during the visit, except 6 male paupers and 2 female paupers, who are absent on probation.

Since 29th May 1890, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	6	4	23	27	60
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	1	7	10	19
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	1	6	5	13
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	3	8	12

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to diseases of the brain, in 7 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to anæmia, and in 2 cases to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

Since last visit 9 men and 2 women have been removed from the asylum on probation ; and 2 of the men have been replaced in the asylum. This is a rather larger proportion of failures than usual, only 6 having been replaced during the last two years, out of 48 who were discharged on probation.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods of a few hours each, in the treatment of 2 patients. In 1 case of escape the patient was absent over night before being brought back. The only serious accident which has occurred was a fall which caused fracture of the femur.

The condition of the patients on the female side of the main building has been very much improved by the opening of the reconstructed wards which now form the female infirmary. It is now possible to keep all the women requiring special observation and medical treatment in this section of the building ; and it is stated by Dr Cameron that the new arrangement has facilitated the administration of the asylum, and removed a great cause of anxiety. It is greatly to be desired that a similar change should be carried out on the male side of the building.

Steps have been taken for increasing the supply of hot water. A new boiler is being supplied, and additional cisterns for hot water are to be fitted up. The baths and their fittings which are worn out are still requiring renewal.

A new cooking apparatus is being supplied to the kitchen. The recommendation which was made in the preceding entry is repeated, that the roof of the kitchen should be put into a satisfactory state, and the ventilation adequately provided for. The walls also should be tiled to the height of 5 feet. This recommendation is pressed because it is important, in the kitchen as much as in any other part of the asylum, that cleanliness and order should be carefully encouraged. It is recommended also that the place where the vegetables are prepared should be roofed over.

No steps have yet been taken for the enlargement of the reservoir, and until this is done the institution will be liable to a recurrence of an insufficiency in the supply of water such as was experienced in the year 1889.

The general requirements of the patients are adequately provided for, and they are treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
3rd, 4th, and 5th October 1891.

There are 190 men and 181 women, or 371 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 9 men and 11 women are private patients. A man and a woman who were private patients at the time of last visit are

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Appendix B. now paupers. One woman, a pauper, is absent on probation, so that the number actually resident is 370.

Commissioners' Entries. Since the date of last visit, on the 20th of January, the following changes have taken place in the population :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.					
Admitted, . . . . .	2	3	19	23	47
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	—	8	5	15
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	2	12	5	20
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	8	8	16
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.					

Six of the deaths are registered as due to phthisis, and 6 as due to pneumonia or bronchitis. Deaths from pulmonary affections have thus been more numerous than is usual in this asylum. In the case of 8 of the 16 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are properly recorded, and the case-books were found written up to date.

There are 13 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person to prevent his hindering a wound from healing, and to the seclusion of 4 persons who were violent and dangerous. Five accidents are recorded, including 2 dislocations of the shoulder-joint and 1 fracture of the femur. Four patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. Twenty attendants or servants have resigned, and 1 was dismissed.

The patients include 14 epileptics, and 2 general paralytics.

The most important occurrence in the history of the asylum since it was last visited, is the fact that it has ceased to hold the farm of Fernoch on lease, but it is hoped that the District Board will lose no time in securing another farm. The possession of land by an asylum represents the possession of the means of treating the patients. In other words it represents a most important therapeutic agent, and is therefore a necessity. But it does more than assist in bringing about the cure of the curable; by supplying healthy active outdoor work, it improves the health and adds to the contentment of the incurable, and thus makes them more easily and more cheaply managed. The 50 acres which constitute the feu of the asylum, and which, of course, remain in its possession, are altogether insufficient for this purpose. The possession of land affects the men more than the women, for whom active work is found in the laundry. But it is most useful to the women also by giving them an extensive area, belonging to the asylum, for exercise in the open air. It would be a serious disadvantage to the women to confine them to the feu, even if it were better supplied with roads. The value of land as a means of treatment has alone been referred to, but it has, of course, a further value in the plentiful supply of good milk, and good beef and mutton, and the abundance of potatoes to which it leads.

The Cowal day-room is dangerously overcrowded. There are 52 men in it; and it has a floor space of only 920 square feet. Each patient has thus 18 square feet instead of 30. In other words there are 20 men in the room in excess of the number it can properly accommodate. The occupants consist of troublesome patients who are difficult to manage. With the exception of the small infirmary day-room dormitory it is the only ward on the male side which it is necessary to keep locked.

It is clearly, therefore, very desirable to increase the day-room accommodation on the male side, and this can be done by a rearrangement of the wards, and without any structural changes which could be properly described as new buildings. All the work involved could be done by the staff and the patients, so that the only cost to the District Board would be that for material. This arises from the fact that there is an empty ward on the male side, namely, the Upper Argyll Dormitory. The rearrangement which is recommended, would not only relieve the great overcrowding of the Cowal day-room, but it would supply what is greatly needed, more suitable accommodation for the freshly admitted—the suicidal, and the epileptic. This has been done on the female side with results which are regarded as very satisfactory. It cannot be done so satisfactorily on the male side, but it is believed that a very useful section for the class of patients referred to, may be obtained by connecting the Large Lorne Dormitory with the Argyll Dormitory by a bridge. Then a detached



section could be obtained consisting of the Argyll and Chapel Dormitories, and five single rooms, as sleeping accommodation, where the occupants could be under constant and special supervision, and of the Large Lorne Dormitory as a day-room, with the single rooms adjoining it converted into a lavatory and water-closet, a bath-room, and a small kitchen. Access to the open air would be obtained by a new outside stair, and food could conveniently be carried up that stair. The Upper Argyll Dormitory, which is now empty, would then be occupied instead of the Large Lorne Dormitory, which under the rearrangement, is converted into a day-room.

This change would relieve the overcrowding of the Cowal day-room; and would also leave the present infirmary wards to be occupied by feeble patients. Both on the female and male sides the partition dividing these infirmary wards into two, should be taken down. This would simplify supervision, and to whatever use the wards may hereafter be put, the change recommended would be an improvement.

It is hoped that the District Board will give effect as soon as possible to the preceding recommendations, which have been made after very careful and repeated consideration of the matter.

As already stated, more or less similar recommendations for obtaining a hospital section on the female side have received effect, with results which are regarded as very satisfactory. The only thing now wanting to make that section quite satisfactory is a small bath-room, which can be easily provided at the end of the corridor between the single rooms, in a way suggested by Dr Cameron.

On the female side of the asylum the Upper Bute Dormitory, and the Kintyre Day-room are unoccupied, but no recommendation in regard to them is at present made.

The District Lunacy Board have, subject to the approval of the General Board, accepted an offer to heat the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms by 'a mild low pressure hot-water apparatus.' It is recommended that approval be given if the engineers furnish satisfactory information regarding certain points which are detailed in a memorandum sent to the General Board.

The same engineers have just completed arrangements for the supply of hot-water for the bathing of the patients, and these appear to be good in design, and to be well executed. They have also given an estimate for the construction of what is practically a new drying-closet, and it is hoped that the District Board will accept their offer, if its amount appears reasonable. The present drying-closet is very inefficient, and the proposal is to replace it by an arrangement which will almost certainly give satisfaction, if the material and fitting up are good. There is also an offer to replace the two hand-worked hydro-extractors by one hydro-extractor of improved design with a small steam-engine attached. This change is not regarded as necessary or desirable. It is recommended that the present hydro-extractors be repaired and refounded, that the driving cranks be enlarged so as to allow two persons to turn them, and that male patients be employed in working them, so far as may be found necessary. As little as possible should be done in the way of reducing the amount of active useful work in which patients may be properly employed.

New boilers and a new range have been supplied to the kitchen. The design of the boilers is very good, but there are already several leakages, and it is to be regretted that copper and brass pipes and fittings have not been more used. The difference in the first cost would not have been great, and it would have been compensated by an annual saving in the cost of repairs, and also by a greater neatness and thoroughness at the outset, which always have a value in asylum administration. The other changes in the kitchen are far from being what is desirable, and it continues to be completely out of harmony with the rest of the asylum, and much behind what is thought desirable in other asylums.

It is strongly recommended that the coal-cellars be roofed, or if this is not done that a sufficient wall or fence be erected to prevent patients from falling into them accidentally, or from throwing themselves into them with a suicidal purpose. At present they are manifestly a source of danger. Roofing them appears to be the best course, because coal should be kept under cover when that is possible. In one way or other there should be no delay in putting an end to the source of danger which has been pointed out.

It is recommended that a shed be provided for the barrows, for their better

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Ayr District Asylum.

preservation, and to remove an eyesore. The shed might be left open in front if the shrubbery at the side of the road opposite it were thickened.

The only wards on the male side which are opened by a key and are kept locked are the Cowal day-room and the day-room dormitory of the sick-room. The first is occupied by 52 patients, and the second by 9. The only ward opened by a key and kept locked on the female side is the Arran day-room dormitory, which is occupied by patients recently admitted or by suicidal patients, and by epileptics. The old sick-room on the female side, which is occupied by feeble patients, is now kept with unlocked doors.

The house was found in excellent order, and very clean, and the clothing of the patients, especially that of the women was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th January 1891.

There are 351 patients at present on the register of the asylum—155 men and 196 women. Of these, 2 men and 5 women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man is absent on pass. The rest were all seen to-day.

The following are the changes that have taken place since last visit :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	42	43	85
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	14	14	28
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	10	3	13
Dead, . . . . .	6	14	20

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 5 cases, of the heart in 2 cases, of the lungs in 8 cases, of the abdomen in 2 cases, to exhaustion from chronic mania in 1 case, and to senile decay in 2 cases. In 13 cases the patients had been admitted to the asylum during the past year. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 12 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. The nature of the restraint was in 2 cases the use of the camisole to prevent attempts at suicide, and in 1 case the use of the camisole to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. One accident is recorded. It refers to an unsuccessful attempt at suicide made by an epileptic patient who cut his throat immediately after his admission to the asylum. There has been no escape.

The asylum was found in excellent order. The great improvement in the furnishing which is commented on, in the preceding entry, has conferred great benefits on the patients. This was especially evident in the amusement-room, which is at present used as a day-room for women. The additional comfort and convenience which has been provided, is a valuable aid and encouragement to useful occupation and tends to promote the contentment and tranquillity of the patients. Much, however, still requires to be done especially on the male side of the asylum, before the improvement can be regarded as fully carried out.

But the most important requirement of the asylum at present, is increased space. Both dormitories and day-rooms—especially the day-rooms—are greatly overcrowded. The attention of the District Board has already been directed to this, and it is urgently necessary that steps should be taken immediately to provide a considerable addition to the accommodation. It should be kept in view when dealing with this matter, that besides additional day-rooms and dormitories, increased space is also required in the dining-hall and other parts of the central block of building.

The general treatment of the patients is kindly and judicious, and the employment of them in useful occupation continues to receive praiseworthy attention.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
16th October 1891.

There are 358 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these,



161 are men and 197 are women. They are all resident except 8 men and 17 women, who are absent on probation.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

Commissioners' Entries.

PAUPER PATIENTS.				TOTALS.	Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.			
Admitted, . . . . .	47	43		90	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	17	21		38	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	10	12		22	Ayr District Asylum.
Dead, . . . . .	14	9		23	

The 23 deaths included 5 due to brain disease, 5 due to phthisis, 2 due to heart-disease, and 1 due to erysipelas. No death is registered as due to general paralysis. At present there are only 2 general paralytics in the asylum. The number of epileptics is 30—26 men and 4 women. In the cases of 11 of the 23 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 35 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 5 persons, either to protect from suicide, or to prevent the removal of surgical dressings; and to the seclusion of 3 persons on account of their being violent and dangerous. Of the 35 entries more than one-half refer to the use of seclusion in the case of 1 patient.

No accident has taken place. Three escapes are recorded—1 being permanent and the patient being understood to be doing well. Four attendants have been dismissed, and 16 have resigned.

The population has been higher than it is by 20 patients, but it was impressively apparent at this visit that the asylum is dangerously overcrowded. This is true both of the day-rooms and the dormitories. Each occupant of the large male day-room has only 20 feet of floor space instead of 30, in other words, it cannot properly accommodate more than 78 patients, but there are 116 in it. As regards the dormitories—both for men and women—many of them give less than 50, and some less than 40 feet of floor space per patient, instead of 60 feet, which is the minimum space now required. There is thus an urgent necessity for enlarging the asylum. Both day-room and sleeping accommodation is needed, and the dining-hall and other parts of the central buildings also require enlargement.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and in view of the greatly overcrowded state of the establishment, the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They are treated with much kindness and consideration. No complaint was made by any patient, and during the visit there was almost a complete absence of excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

#### BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23rd April 1891.

Banff District Asylum.

There are 128 patients at present in the asylum—62 men and 66 women. Three of the men are private patients.

Since last visit no changes have taken place among the private patients. The changes which have taken place among the paupers are as follows:—2 men and 8 women have been admitted; 3 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered; 4 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

Six of the patients discharged unrecovered went to the care of relatives, and ceased to be paupers, and 1 was boarded out with a stranger. Both the deaths were caused by general paralysis.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident is recorded, fracture of the neck of the femur. During the visit an excellent dinner was served. It consisted of hotch-potch, potatoes and bread. The patients partook of it heartily. The tranquillity in the dining-hall during the meal was very remarkable. Of the 59 men in the asylum no fewer than 53 were present; 2 of the men who were absent are in charge of the horses, and had previously dined in the kitchen; other 2 were in bed; and the remaining 2 consisted of the man whose leg was broken, and a patient who dined with him in the day-room.

The impression left by the visit was most pleasing. The asylum appears to be exceedingly well managed in every direction.



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Appendix B. The books and registers were found as usual to be carefully and correctly kept.

Commissioners' Entries.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st August 1891.

Royal and District Asylums.

There are 129 patients in the asylum—63 men and 66 women. One of the men is a private patient.

Since 23rd April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

Banff District Asylum.

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	6	7	13
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	4	4
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	2	5
Dead, . . . . .	2	1	3

The deaths are registered as due to hemiplegia, heart-disease, and phthisis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no case of escape, and no accident.

The condition of the patients is very satisfactory. They are well fed, well clothed, and well housed. Their bodily health is good ; no patient is confined to bed. There was an entire absence of signs of discontent, and there was great tranquillity.

The industrial employment of the women is well attended to, and the occupation of the men chiefly in farm labour continues to be carried on in an exceptionally successful way. Fifty-one men and 50 women are regularly engaged at work at present.

Mr and Mrs Donaldson who have been superintendent and matron of the asylum since the year 1879 are about to retire from their duties in the institution, and it is due to them to record that their management of the asylum has been very successful, and has been characterized by great care and ability. They leave the asylum in a high state of efficiency.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
7th and 8th January 1891.

There are 798 patients on the register of the institution. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients—			
(1) Private, . . . . .	160	171	331
(2) Pauper, . . . . .	231	221	452
II. Voluntary Inmates, . . . . .	8	7	15
	399	399	798

All whose names are on the register are resident, except 1 female private patient, who is absent on statutory probation ; 1 male pauper patient who is absention pass ; and 1 male pauper patient who has escaped.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since last visit :—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	38	42	61	61	202
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	11	22	33	76
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	12	16	4	36
Dead, . . . . .	13	8	15	11	47

Of the voluntary inmates, 6 males and 6 females have been admitted ; 9 males and 5 females have left ; and 1 female has died.

The deaths of certificated patients are registered as due in 7 cases to general paralysis, in 9 cases to other nervous diseases, in 5 cases to cardiac diseases, in 10 cases to pulmonary diseases, in 10 cases to abdominal diseases, in 4 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case each to septicæmia and to acute mania. In 21 cases the patients who died had been admitted to the asylum during the past year. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 29 cases.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for at least 1 night is 6. One accident is recorded—fracture of the humerus.

There is a considerable increase in the number of both private and pauper patients. Since the date of last visit in June 1890 the private patients have increased by 22, and the pauper patients by 21, being a total increase of 43 in about six months. Since the previous visit in February 1890, the private patients have increased by 31, and the pauper patients by 65, being a total increase of 96 in about eleven months. The increase among the paupers is due to the number of Lanarkshire patients sent to the institution owing to a present deficiency in the amount of asylum accommodation in that county.

The distribution of the patients in the several sections of the institution is shown in the following statement :—

	Voluntary Inmates.		Certificated Patients.				Totals.
			Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First House, . . .	8	4	113	64	...	4	193
Second House, . . .	...	3	40	75	194	199	511
Kinmount, . . .	...	...	1	7	19	7	34
Maryfield, . . .	...	...	...	13	...	2	15
Midpark, . . .	...	...	...	10	...	1	11
Rosehall, . . .	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Hannahfield, . . .	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Spitalfield, . . .	...	...	...	1	...	8	9
	8	7	160	170	229	221	795

All parts of the institution were found in admirable order; and pleasing evidence was abundantly shown of efforts to remove and avoid, as far as possible, such arrangements as are specially asylum-like, or institutional, in character.

A great advantage is obtained by making the arrangements of an asylum resemble as nearly as possible those of ordinary private life. Indeed many of the requests for liberation made by patients in asylums rest on the way in which the character of their surroundings constantly reminds them of their exceptional position. In such places as Kinmount, and the villas in the immediate neighbourhood of the institution, this source of irksomeness in asylum life is greatly reduced.

A new and abundant source of water supply has been recently obtained by the sinking of an Artesian well. The water is reported to be of excellent quality.

The treatment of the patients continues to be characterised by great ability and kindly consideration.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
29th and 30th October and 1st November 1891.

There are 873 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 347 are private patients, and 526 are pauper patients.

One woman, a private patient, and 1 man, a pauper patient, are absent on probation; 1 man and 1 woman, both private patients, are absent on pass; and 3 men all paupers absent by escape. There are thus 866 patients now resident in the different branches of the institution, in the manner following :—

In the First House, . . .	193
In the second House, . . .	535
In Kinmount, . . .	43
In Maryfield, . . .	15
In Midpark, . . .	17
In Rosehall, . . .	36
In Spitalfield, . . .	16
In Hannahfield, . . .	11

Appendix B.  
Commissioners  
Entries.  
Royal and  
District  
Asylums  
Crichton  
Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The 52 patients in Rosehall and Spitalfield sleep there, but get their food in the Second House. The patients in all the other branches of the institution live in them in the fullest sense. The number of patients at present at Kinmount is considerably below the number there in spring, summer, and early autumn.

Since last visit 2 women have been transferred from the list of pauper to the list of private patients.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
I. Among Certificated Patients—					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	48	48	103	132	331
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	28	39	53	138
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	19	14	15	18	66
Dead, . . . . .	12	7	13	23	55

## II. Among voluntary inmates—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted, . . . . .	10	7	17
Left, . . . . .	8	4	12
Dead, . . . . .	1	1	2

These figures show a very active movement in the population of the asylum, with corresponding labours and anxieties in connection with its management.

Of the deaths 18 are registered as due to brain disease, 19 as due to diseases of the respiratory organs, 6 as due to disease of the heart, 3 as due to cancer, 5 as due to old age, 1 as due to enteritis, 1 as due to kidney-disease, and 1 as due to diabetes. The deaths also include a suicide, the circumstances of which were carefully inquired into at the time of its occurrence. In the cases of 22 of the 55 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint in a strait-jacket, for 2 hours, of a patient who was so violent as to be dangerous to the attendants and patients. In the management of this large institution restraint and seclusion do not appear to be often found necessary, but it is understood that they are resorted to without hesitation whenever the necessity arises. So far as can be ascertained, the persons admitted into the asylum labour under forms of insanity which do not differ from the forms under which patients admitted into other asylums are found to labour; and the rareness of the need of restraint and seclusion does not seem to have its explanation in a prevalence of the milder forms of insanity among the inmates. Something, perhaps, may be due to the quietude induced by the absence of such signs of loss of liberty or restraint as exist in high walls or fences, in the frequent use of a key in opening and shutting doors, in irksome discipline, &c. There is a manifest effort in the management to do away, as far as possible, with all such things as are suggestive of loss of liberty. Several sections of the two main buildings were visited without having any door opened or shut by a key. Indeed, the matron of the First House completed the visit with the reporter, not only without opening any door with a key, but without having a key in her pocket. In all the branch establishments, the doors, without an exception, were found unlocked. The whole of the boundary walls have been taken down, and an open fence has been substituted. In various other ways an effort is made to prevent the patients from feeling that they are detained or confined, and it is difficult to see how this can fail to result in an increase of tranquillity and contentment, or, in other words, in a diminution of excitement. Everything that was seen during a long visit seemed to show that the inmates enjoy a large amount of liberty—larger, indeed, than would be indicated by the record in the daily register of those on parole within or beyond the grounds.

Seven accidents are recorded. Four of these were of a trifling character. The more serious were a lacerated wound of the scalp, fracture of the neck of the femur, and death by hanging, the case of suicide to which reference has already been made.

The number of patients, who have escaped and have been absent for, at least, 1 night before being brought back is 14. Of these 3 are now absent. It



appears from the records that many of the patients who escaped were patients on parole. Appendix B.

The number of attendants and servants who have resigned is 17, and the number of those who have been dismissed is 2. The staff is large, and the persons who at present compose it, appear to be well chosen and satisfactory. Much attention is given to the comfort of the attendants, more particularly of the female attendants of the First and Second Houses, and of the senior male attendants of the First House, who have rooms in the galleries. So far as was observed, all the attendants in the branch establishments have comfortable and suitably furnished rooms. This is recorded with commendation. In many, if not in most instances, the female attendants prefer to sleep two in a room and in one bed, but the rooms so occupied are sufficiently large, and they are all supplied with chests of drawers and wardrobes.

A large and very comfortably furnished sitting-room on the ground floor of the First House was placed at the disposal of the female attendants to be occupied by them in the evenings, but they did not go to it, preferring to sit in smaller groups of two, three, or four in the sitting-rooms of the ladies, which are of course unoccupied in the evenings. They preferred this to sitting in a large number in a general sitting-room.

Of the 524 paupers in the asylum on the 29th October, 277 were chargeable to the parishes of the Southern Counties Lunacy District, and 247 were boarders from parishes in other Lunacy Districts—chiefly from the Districts which have been formed out of the County of Lanark. This supply of pauper boarders will ere long cease, as three new District Asylums are being erected in Lanarkshire, and the Barony Parochial Asylum is also being greatly enlarged.

The institution continues to do a large and increasing amount of beneficent work in regard to private patients who are in straitened circumstances. There are at present 184 private patients in the institution who pay £52 per annum or less. Of these 3 pay £10 each, 59 pay £25 each, 6 pay £32 each, 84 pay £40 each, and 32 pay £52 each. The 3 patients who pay £10 each, are the survivors of the 10 patients, whom the late Mrs Crichton had power to nominate at that rate under the Crichton Act, and are not to be confounded with the patients, of whom there is a large number, upon the Charitable Fund of the Institution.

The Artesian well is now in full operation. The pumping apparatus, and the large tank in connection with the spring are so remarkable as to be visited by the sight-seers coming to Dumfries.

A large amount of active and profitable work continues to be done by the patients—by the women in the laundry, and by the men on the grounds, which are now very extensive—great progress has been made with the erection of the farm steading, which promises to be unusually complete and satisfactory.

The quantity of milk and eggs consumed in the institution is large. During the year ending 30th October, 30,772 gallons of milk were supplied to the asylum from the farm, and 7,430 dozens of eggs were used in the asylum during the same year.

The use of alcohol, on the other hand, appears to be small. During the year in question there were consumed in the asylum, 190 quart bottles of whisky and brandy, 413 quart bottles of port and sherry, 465 quart bottles of claret, and 27 quart bottles of champagne.

The visit, which occupied three long days, left a very pleasant impression as to the ability, energy, kindness, and liberality displayed in the management of the institution. It is a prospering institution in all senses of the word, and deservedly so. Not only are the results of treatment gratifying, but there is a financial success, which enables the Directors to go on from improvement to improvement.

The books and registers are exceedingly well kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
20th April 1891.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum.

There are 364 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 27 men and 38 women are private patients, and 127 men and 172 women are paupers. Four men and 1 woman—all paupers—are absent on pass, so that

## 54 Appendix to the Thirty-fourth Report of the General Board of

Appendix B. the whole number of patients resident is 359. One private patient has become a pauper since last visit.

Commissioners' Entries. The population has increased by 21, since last visit. The increase consists entirely of paupers, most of whom are in the asylum as boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire. There are no voluntary inmates.

Royal and District Asylums. The following statement shows the changes which have taken place, since the 27th of June 1890 :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	9	7	49	46	111
Discharged recovered,	3	1	9	14	27
Discharged unrecovered,	4	3	14	15	36
Dead,	5	2	10	10	27

Of the 27 deaths, 7 are registered as due to brain disease, 4 to general paralysis, 1 to epilepsy, 6 to pneumonia or bronchitis, 2 to phthisis, 1 to gangrene of the lungs, 1 to kidney-disease, and 5 to senile decay. In the cases of 20 of the 27 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Five accidents are recorded—2 fractures of the humerus and 3 slight injuries.

Of the pauper patients, 78 men and 96 women are registered as usefully employed. These figures include 14 men and 18 women registered as assisting attendants in the wards. Fifty-four men are engaged in active outdoor work, and 7 as artisans. Twenty women work in the laundry, 10 in the kitchen, and 48 are employed in sewing or knitting. The number unemployed is 122, of whom 18 refuse to work, and 104 are unable to work.

Ninety patients were raised last night by the night attendants, and this morning there were 21 wet beds.

Two patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and 9 on parole within the grounds.

The separate block originally designed as accommodation for women working in the laundry is now used as a sick-room or infirmary for women. But there is no provision for bathing patients in it, nor is there a supply of hot water. These are serious defects, and it is extremely desirable that the means of bathing patients in warm water should be provided without delay.

Quite recently a very successful theatrical performance took place. There were 220 patients at the dress rehearsal, and at the performance 120 patients, and from 300 to 400 visitors. Concerts and balls are frequent during the winter months; and in summer, games of cricket, picnics, walking parties, &c., are increasingly frequent. Parties of patients also go to town from time to time to concerts, the theatre and panoramic exhibitions.

A course of 12 lectures has been delivered to the servants and attendants; about 40 attended and the results are regarded as very satisfactory.

Dr Rorie was in Dundee when the visit began but he returned before its completion.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean, in good order, and the inmates were very free from excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

### DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 14th July 1891.

There are 374 patients on the register of the asylum. The private patients are 63 in number—25 male and 38 female patients; the pauper patients are 311 in number—129 male and 182 female patients. All the patients on the register are resident in the asylum at present, except 1 male pauper and 1 female pauper, who are absent on pass.

Since 20th April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	3	10	23	37
Discharged recovered,	1	1	4	4	10
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	—	5	5
Dead,	—	2	6	4	12

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to disease of the heart in 1 case, to disease of the lungs in 3 cases, and to cancer of the stomach, chronic nephritis, peritonitis, and diarrhoea each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case except 1. Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of gloves in a case of acute mania to prevent the patient from tearing his clothes. There has been 1 accident—fracture of one of the bones of the nose of the head male attendant, by a blow from a patient. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. Royal and District Asylums. Dundee Royal Asylum.

The wards were found in good order. The rooms were clean and well aired. The requirements of the patients as to food and clothing appear to be adequately met. Dinner was served during the visit, and the food was abundant, of good quality, and well cooked.

There was a good deal of excitement among the female patients. The male patients were in a more satisfactory condition. The reason of this difference between the two sexes is perhaps due to the men having a larger amount of orderly outlet for their energies in occupation, and in outdoor exercise.

It is understood that steps are being taken to provide arrangements for bathing in the separate block now used as a sick-room on the female side.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
13th, 14th, and 15th April 1891. Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

There are 835 patients at present on the register of the asylum. The following statement shows their position :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	173	154	241	253	821
Absent on Probation,	4	3	—	—	7
Absent on Pass,	—	1	—	—	1
On Register,	177	158	241	253	829
Voluntary Inmates,	5	1	—	—	6
Total Number on Registers,	182	159	241	253	835

The statement shows that the number of private inmates has increased by 18, and the number of pauper inmates by 2. If all private patients who have sought admission, could have been received, the increase would have been much greater.

The changes, which have taken place in the population of the asylum since the date of last visit, are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	38	28	97	106	269
Discharged recovered,	16	6	26	56	104
Discharged unrecovered,	6	4	27	33	70
Dead,	11	10	24	29	74
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	5	—	—	—	5
Left,	3	1	—	—	4
Dead,	—	2	—	—	2

Nearly half of the deaths were due to diseases of the nervous centres. Deaths from phthisis continue to be few—only 8 being registered as due to that cause.

In the cases of 63 of the 74 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. There is now a resident pathologist, and no opportunity is lost of advancing the knowledge of insanity by examination after death. This is not a new thing in the asylum, but a step onwards has been taken by the appointment of a resident pathologist. The records of pathological work in the asylum have long been full, and they are constantly and diligently discussed and studied.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Indeed no visit can be paid to the asylum which does not leave a strong and most pleasant impression as to the character of the medical management. A patient coming to the asylum has his condition as carefully and minutely studied as patients have who enter our large General Hospitals or Infirmaries, and whatever medicine can do to benefit him is done. Exercise out of doors, good food, warm clothing, comfortable beds, pleasant and cheerful surroundings, and a kindly forbearance, are as much a part of treatment in this asylum as anywhere, but it cannot be visited without one being impressed with the attention which is bestowed on the strictly medical treatment of the patients. The separate Hospital, which has been so much commended and which is being so widely copied, is an outcome of this feature of the management, which is due of course to the Physician Superintendent, but it is right to add that he is ably assisted in his clinical work, and in his researches generally, by his three assistants.

There has been an earnest effort to improve the attendants by giving them instructions in their duties, and for this purpose a course of 15 lectures has recently been delivered—3 by Dr Clouston, and 12 by his assistants. This course of lectures was followed by more than 100 attendants, who received in addition practical instruction in the wards. Twenty-five of them who have been 2 years in the service of the asylum, are to go up immediately to be examined for the Certificate recently instituted by the Medico-Psychological Association. Bad nurses may not be made good nurses by this instruction and training, but good nurses will almost certainly be improved.

There are 118 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 9 persons, and the seclusion of 26. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 15. Twelve accidents are recorded. These include a death from eating the ends of lucifer matches, with a suicidal intent, and 2 attempts at suicide, with no serious result. They also include several fractures of the bones of the arm and leg.

Great progress has been made with the building of the new asylum at Craig House. Indeed it is hoped that one of the separate villas will be ready for occupation before the summer has ended. When the whole buildings are completed, they will constitute an asylum for private patients which will have no equal anywhere, so far as the reporter knows. The additional accommodation, which it will afford, will be immediately occupied, as applications for the admission of patients belonging to the higher class are increasingly numerous.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and no complaint was made by any patient.

The registers were examined, and were found as usual to be correctly and carefully kept. The case-books were also examined, and were found to be kept in a most satisfactory manner.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
24th, and 25th June 1891.

There are 848 patients on the register of the asylum. They are classified in the following tabular statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Resident,	174	156	247	255	832
Absent on Probation,	3	3	—	—	6
Absent on Pass,	1	1	—	—	2
Total,	178	160	247	255	840
Voluntary Inmates,	6	2	—	—	8
Total on both Registers,	184	162	247	255	848

The following changes have taken place since 13th April, the date of last visit, among the certificated patients:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	6	3	30	28	67
Discharged recovered,	3	5	8	8	24
Discharged unrecovered,	3	1	7	6	17
Dead,	—	—	8	7	15

The only change among the voluntary inmates has been the admission of 2 patients—1 gentleman and 1 lady. Appendix B.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 6 cases, of the heart and great vessels in 2 cases, and of the lungs in 4 cases, and as due to cancer of the stomach in 1 case, to acute general tuberculosis in 1 case, and to puerperal septicæmia in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case but 1. These examinations are of great importance in asylums, and I fully concur in what is said in the preceding entry, in commendation of the attention they receive in this institution. The methods which have been recently introduced into such investigations involve a considerable amount of labour, and they will be carried on with greater completeness than was formerly possible, now that the pathologist is one of the resident medical staff. Much light has been thrown on the nature of insanity by inquiries carried out according to the new methods; its treatment has already been influenced by them, and there is reason to hope that more valuable results in this direction may yet be obtained.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 71 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients. The form of restraint used was the polka, and it was applied to control impulses to homicidal and suicidal violence during paroxysms of intense maniacal excitement. No accident of a serious character has occurred since last visit, and there has been no case of escape.

The number of attendants and servants engaged since last visit is 20; the number dismissed is 2; and the number resigned is 10.

The various classes of patients were found well and appropriately provided for in every way. The food for the patients at the lower rates of board is abundant and good, and in the case of every class it is liberally adapted to their requirements. The allocation of work and of recreation is carefully considered, and suited to promote the contentment of the patients, and the improvement of their bodily and mental health. No complaint was made by any patient.

All parts of the institution were found in good order.

The new buildings on the Craig House estate have made great progress during the past year. The east wing and part of the central portion of the main building have been roofed; and the separate villa situated south-east of the main building is nearly ready for occupation. As far as the present position of the work permits an opinion to be formed, there is good reason to believe that the great expectations previously expressed in these entries will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found fully and accurately kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
16th May 1891.

Elgin District Asylum.

There are 141 patients at present in the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 6 women are private patients, and 58 men and 74 women are paupers.

The following changes have occurred since the date of last visit:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	2	4	14	22
Discharged, . . . . .	1	1	5	4	11
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	3	5	8

The deaths include 2 registered as due to general paralysis. In the case of no patient who died was a *post-mortem* examination made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; no accident is recorded; and no escape has taken place.

The number of patients usefully employed is 94. There are 44 patients registered as unable to work, either in consequence of their bodily, or in consequence of their mental condition.

Effect is being given to the recommendation in the two last entries, that the new female day-room should be provided with additional water-closet accommodation.

A large amount of painting and papering is to be done during the course of the summer.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Elgin District Asylum.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order and very clean. All through the establishment there is an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed. There was a marked absence of excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
20th August 1891.

There are 142 patients in the asylum. Two men and 6 women are private patients, and 59 men and 75 women are paupers.

Since 16th May, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	—	1	4	10	15
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	3
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	1	1	3	5
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	1	4	6

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to meningitis, in 4 cases to phthisis, and in 1 case to influenza. No *post-mortem* examination was made in any of the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry.

There has been no accident, and no escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Their requirements appear to be well provided for. They were clean in person, and were suitably clothed. There was very little restlessness or excitement, and no complaint was made.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive due attention. Forty-six men and 48 women of the pauper patients have regular employment. A party of 25 men were seen assisting a neighbouring farmer in stacking hay.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. Repairs are well attended to. A considerable amount of painting and papering has been recently done; and a good deal more is to be done before the winter.

The additional water-closet accommodation in connection with the principal female day-room, which was recommended, has now been provided.

It is recommended that if an opportunity occurs of increasing the amount of land in immediate connection with the main buildings it should be taken advantage of.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th April 1891.

There are 406 patients at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident and all paupers. The number includes 197 men and 209 women.

Since last visit on 23rd June 1890, 29 men and 43 women have been admitted; 7 men and 10 women have been discharged as recovered; 8 men and 10 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 14 men and 12 women have died. The deaths include 1 private patient—a woman. These figures show an increase of 11 in the population.

Of the 26 deaths 6 were due to brain disease, 5 to general paralysis, 1 to epilepsy, 5 to pulmonary phthisis, 1 each to pneumonia, heart-disease, kidney disease, liver disease, disease of ovaries, and diffuse cellulitis, 2 to exhaustion from acute mental disease, and 1 to senile decay. In the cases of 24 of the 26 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 46 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons—the use of the camisole in the case of 1 patient for surgical reasons, and the use of the gloves in the case of the second patient in the hope of correcting destructive habits which were injuring her health.

The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry, which need not have appeared in the register, not being the record of what can properly be regarded as an accident.

The number of patients who have escaped since last visit and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back is 11.



A large amount of work has been done in repainting the day-rooms and dormitories, and it has been done with much taste and thoroughness. This is recorded with much satisfaction, and the hope is expressed that it will be extended to all parts of the asylum.

The medical management and treatment of the patients frequently attracted favourable notice during the visit. The case-books and the records of post-mortem examinations are kept with fulness and care. All this is specially creditable to the superintendent in view of the difficulties, under which he carries on the medical treatment of the patients, in consequence of the want of proper hospital accommodation. It is recorded with some satisfaction that there is every probability that these difficulties will soon be removed by the erection of a new separate hospital. Much consideration is being given to the structural and other arrangements of this proposed hospital by the Building Committee of the District Board and the Medical Superintendent, and there is reason to hope that the buildings when erected will prove admirably suited for their purpose.

All parts of the asylum were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be correctly and carefully kept.

#### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22nd July 1891.

There are 411 patients at present on the register of the asylum—201 being men and 210 being women.

All are resident in the establishment, except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on pass.

Since 18th April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

#### PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	12	17	29
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	6	11
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	3	3
Dead, . . . . .	3	7	10

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to general paralysis, in 1 case to disease of the heart, in 4 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 2 cases to disease of both heart and kidney, and in 2 cases to senile decay. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident; and there has been only 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night.

The condition of the patients as they were found during the visit was very satisfactory. Their clothing was suitable and in excellent order; and all their requirements seem to be adequately met so far as the present overcrowded state of the asylum will permit. No complaint was made by any of the patients.

The medical treatment of the patients is conducted with care and ability, and their industrial occupation, as well as their recreation, receives due attention.

The day-rooms and dormitories, and the interior of the asylum generally, presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance. The pleasing appearance of the wards is largely contributed to by the repainting which has been done since last year.

The erection of the new hospital is to be proceeded with at once. The plans have been very carefully considered, and there is reason to believe that the accommodation to be provided will be among the best of its kind, and will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

Arrangements are to be made, in connection with the changes consequent on the erection of the new building, to utilise the sewage of the asylum more effectually upon the land. It is understood also with cordial approval that inquiry is being made as to the possibility of obtaining an additional extent of land, as the present acreage attached to the asylum is too small for the increased number of inmates.

Appendix B. The whole impression produced by the visit as to the way in which the  
 Commissioners' asylum is managed was of an exceedingly pleasing character.  
 Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and cor-  
 rectly kept.

Royal and  
 District  
 Asylums.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
 12th and 14th January 1891.

There are 483 patients on the registers of the asylums at present. Their  
 position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . . . .	144	159	121	49	473
Absent on Probation, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Absent on Pass, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
II. Voluntary Inmates, . . . . .	4	4	—	—	8
	148	165	121	49	483

Among the Certificated Patients the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	30	29	4	5	68
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	8	11	2	1	22
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	9	13	1	1	24
Dead, . . . . .	4	7	5	1	17

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 5 cases, and of the lungs in 5 cases, to cancer in 1 case, to exhaustion from melancholia in 2 cases, to exhaustion from mania in 2 cases, and to old age in 2 cases.

Among the Voluntary Inmates, 9 male and 5 female patients have been admitted, and 5 male and 3 female patients have left.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains only 1 entry. It refers to the seclusion of a patient for a portion of 1 day.

There have been 2 escapes in which the patient was absent for at least 1 day.

An accident is recorded where the impaction of a morsel of food in the larynx led to a fatal result. The patient suffered from general paralysis, and the immediate cause of death was not fully ascertained until the *post-mortem* examination. The case is a good illustration of the special value of *post-mortem* examinations in asylums. In an asylum where such examinations are not regularly made, this accident might have been left undiscovered. The observing and recording of the medical and other details which may throw light on the nature of the cases under treatment is, however, carried out in this asylum in an extremely efficient and satisfactory manner.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. A very desirable addition to the accommodation for patients is at present being prepared for occupation. It consists of a dwelling undistinguishable from a private residence, where the patient who is to occupy it, is to live with her lady-companion and her own servants, the ménage being quite distinct from the general administration of the asylum. Under this arrangement it may be anticipated that all the advantages of asylum treatment will be obtained, with an almost complete avoidance of its irksomeness. For patients whose means permit, accommodation of this kind is most desirable.

The electric light has now been introduced throughout the institution, and the result is extremely satisfactory. It has added greatly to the cheerful appearance of the rooms in the evenings, and it has been found of great use in facilitating the supervision of patients requiring special attention during the night, owing to the ease with which it can be turned on at any moment.

The Directors continue to develop the usefulness of the asylum as an institution where persons of straitened means can have good accommodation as private patients at rates which they can afford. Out of the 313 private patients now in the asylum, 150 pay £40 a-year or less, and of these 150, 25 pay £30 a-year or less. No part of the function of this asylum can be regarded as of greater importance for the insane and for the public generally

than that which concerns the providing for these cases, and the Directors are to be commended for the liberal way in which they recognise and fulfil this duty. Appendix B.

The general management of the asylum continues to be conducted with great ability. Commissioners  
Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
9th and 10th October 1891. Glasgow  
Royal  
Asylum.

There are 498 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 340 are private patients, and 158 are paupers. Eleven of the private patients reside voluntarily in the asylum. Of the 158 pauper patients, 114 are men and 44 are women.

All the patients on the register are at present residing in the asylum, except 2 male private patients, who are absent on pass.

The changes which have taken place among the certificated patients since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	47	52	—	—	99
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	13	16	2	2	33
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	16	12	2	2	32
Dead, . . . . .	10	6	4	2	22

Since last visit 2 private patients, a man and a woman, have become pauper patients.

No pauper patient has been admitted during the last nine months, but 14 have been removed by death, or recovery, or as unrecovered.

The movement among certificated private patients has been very active, showing 99 admissions, and 73 removals by death, or recovery, or as unrecovered.

The number of private patients in the asylum is thus increasing, and the number of pauper patients is decreasing.

Of the 22 deaths, 6 are registered as due to brain disease, 5 as due to phthisis, and 4 as due to heart-disease. In the cases of 14 of the 22 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The fitting up of a room in which scientific researches in connection with insanity are to be conducted is nearly completed, and the arrangements appear to be well adapted for their purpose.

Among voluntary inmates the following changes have taken place since the date of last visit. Nine gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, and 7 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left. The number of voluntary inmates has risen during the period from 8 to 11.

There are 17 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons, and the seclusion of 1. Three of the entries refer to the use of the wet pack in the case of 2 patients. One of these patients was in the pack for  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour and 1 hour. The other was in it for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours and died while in it, the death being due to syncope. This patient is said to have been very exceptionally violent.

Seven accidents are recorded, the most serious of which involved fracture of the radius.

Two patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

Twenty-three attendants or servants have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, and 1 has died. One attendant was dismissed for inefficiency, and the other because he accepted money from a discharged patient.

The injury to the buildings, which was caused by the fire which occurred in them some months ago, is being repaired in a very satisfactory manner. The accommodation for the sick will be greatly improved. It is not understood that the number of beds will be increased, but there will be a larger floor space for each occupant, and the day-rooms forming part of the section for the sick will be much improved. Additional single rooms, as part of this section, will be a further improvement. The opportunity has also been taken advantage of to obtain some very good and very desirable accommodation for attendants.

A small addition has been made to some cottages which were used as houses



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### Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

for attendants, and they have been converted into accommodation for patients, which could be used as a Cottage Hospital in the event of infectious disease appearing in the asylum. In that case it has been so planned that both sexes could be under treatment in it. In usual circumstances it is understood that it is to be occupied by selected patients either of one or of both sexes. It will probably simplify and cheapen the management if it is occupied by patients of one sex. An addition has been made to the capacity of the asylum by the conversion of these cottages into accommodation for patients.

The asylum still does a large amount of charitable work, and this cannot be too often pointed out. Out of 340 private patients there are 255 who pay £60 a-year or less. Many of them pay much less. Two of them only pay £20, 4 of them only £24, 29 of them only £30, and 127 of them only £40. These figures are most satisfactory, and from year to year they are becoming larger. They show how much this institution is doing for the insane who are above pauperism, but who are nevertheless in straitened circumstances.

Dr Yellowlees was absent on holiday at the time of the visit, and Dr Oswald acted for him. Everything about the asylum was found in its usual very satisfactory state.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

Haddington District Asylum.

### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th March 1891.

There are 124 patients at present on the register of the asylum. This number includes 1 private patient—a woman—who is absent on pass. There are 14 private patients—6 men and 8 women; and 109 pauper patients—54 men and 55 women—or 123 patients in all now resident.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	3	9	15	28
Discharged, . . . . .	1	1	4	13	19
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	2	1	4

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded—fracture of the radius, and a suicide which is separately reported on.

For several months the management has been conducted under great difficulties, as the asylum has been undergoing extensive internal structural changes. It is expected that this work will be completed in less than two months, and it is believed that its result will be a great improvement of the arrangements of the asylum.

Since last visit about 93 acres of land have been taken on lease. About 12 acres of the land now held on lease have to be given up. When this is done, the asylum will have 121 acres, to give occupation to the patients.

The rent of the newly acquired land is £3, 10s. per acre.

The books and registers were written up to date, and they are kept with care and accuracy.

### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th July 1891.

There are 125 patients on the register, and all are at present resident in the asylum. Six men and 9 women are private patients, and 53 men and 57 women are paupers.

Since 27th March, the date of last visit, 6 men and 6 women have been admitted, 2 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered, and 5 men have died. The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to brain diseases, in 1 case to heart disease, and in 2 cases to lung diseases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 2 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident and no escape.

The number of attendants and servants engaged since last visit is 3 men and 1 woman. The number of resignations is 2 men and 1 woman. There has been no dismissal.

The patients were found well provided for. Their food is good, and adequate

in quantity; their clothing is suitable and in good order; they are provided with suitable occupations, and they have plenty of outdoor exercise. Appendix B.

The buildings have been greatly improved by the recent additions and alterations. Not only have the evils of overcrowding been removed but the efficient supervision of the patients has been made easier, and their comfort has been increased. The new arrangements are indeed excellent in every way, and will be attended with great benefit to the patients, and diminished anxiety on the part of the officials. Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

The new dining-hall is admirably suited for its purpose, being spacious, cheerful, well lighted, and easily ventilated.

It is recommended that the wet scrubbing of the floors should be discontinued, and that waxing should be substituted. The waxing has many advantages, one of the chief of these being that it is more favourable to the health of the inmates. This is especially the case in regard to dormitory floors.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th May 1891.

Inverness District Asylum.

There are 487 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, 246 being men and 241 women. One of the men is a private patient. They were all seen except 3 men and 12 women, who were absent on probation.

The changes in the population which have taken place since the end of last October are shown in the following statement:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	40	38	78
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	19	19	38
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	8	11
Dead, . . . . .	14	18	32

The death-rate has been high. Among the causes of death, chest affections have been numerous—6 of the deaths being registered as due to phthisis, and 9 as due to pneumonia or bronchitis. General paralysis does not appear among the causes of death, and no patient labouring under that form of disease was seen during the visit. Four of the deaths are registered as due to exhaustion. In the cases of 7 of the 32 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 281 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons, and the seclusion of 1 person. Four accidents are recorded—1 being self-inflicted with a suicidal intent. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 3. Three attendants have been dismissed, and 11 have resigned. There are 2 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 1 patient on parole within the grounds.

It is felt that the asylum is overcrowded. In dormitories E and K, and H on the male side, and E and K on the female side, the floor space for each patient, is very little over 40 square feet, instead of being 60 square feet, which is the minimum requirement of the Board. In order to obtain more sleeping accommodation, it is in contemplation to turn the chapel and the old amusement room into dormitories, but care should be taken that this will not lead to great overcrowding of the day-rooms.

The contract for the milk supply came to an end last week, and it has not been renewed. Consequently the supply of milk at the present time is very insufficient. On Saturday last only 12 gallons were received. Under the contract the weekly supply was 385 gallons. There was then a milk dinner on Fridays—78 gallons being contracted for on those days—but the supply on one-third of the Fridays was greatly deficient. It is now in contemplation to establish a dairy, with 22 to 30 cows. The asylum has about 100 acres under plough, and this land, it is thought, might carry 10 cows. The rest would have to depend on imported foods, unless a farm is acquired by purchase or on lease, as has often been recommended.

The buildings have now been divided into fire proof sections by carrying internal walls through the roof.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries. The reconstruction of the water-closets and lavatories on the ground floor has now been completed, and the reconstruction of those on the first floor is at once to be commenced.

Royal and District Asylums.

A dinner of broth and bread was served during the visit.

It is expected that the patients will have potatoes twice a week either in pie or fish stew very nearly up to the time when this year's crop will be ready for use.

Inverness District Asylum.

The house was in good order, and the patients were unusually free from excitement and complaint. There was, indeed, almost a complete absence of excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th August 1891.

There are 503 patients on the register of the asylum—248 men and 255 women. Of these all are resident in the institution except 2 men and 14 women who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man and 1 woman absent by escape.

Since 18th May, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	13	22	35
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	5	9
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	1	4
Dead, . . . . .	4	2	6

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis in 3 cases, to exhaustion in 2 cases, to fracture of the skull in 1 case. The fracture of the skull was the result of leaping from a window. A *post-mortem* examination was made in only 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 112 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients and to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1. The majority of the entries refer to the case of a patient who is placed in a camisole at night at his own request for protection against suicidal impulse. Six patients have escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. No serious accident is recorded.

Six attendants and servants have been engaged, 2 have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed.

The patients were found clean and suitably clothed. There were very few manifestations of excitement during the visit, and no complaint was made. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order.

The most important matter at present affecting the asylum is the want of room. Both day-rooms and dormitories are overcrowded. Notwithstanding the recent appropriation of the old chapel and amusement-room for sleeping accommodation, there are few of the dormitories in which the number of beds is not too large; and there are still several in which the average floor space for each bed is little over 47 square feet. The attention of the District Board should therefore be at once directed to the providing of additional accommodation. The way in which this can be best obtained will no doubt be carefully considered. One thing which it is important to keep in view however is that the sick-room accommodation in the present building cannot be regarded as of a satisfactory kind; and it is suggested that the best course would be to erect a separate building, part of which would be suitable for being used as the Asylum Hospital, and part of which would be suitable for the accommodation of recent cases and of those requiring to be kept under special observation.

The supply of milk is stated to be adequate at present. For more than six weeks, potatoes have not been included in the dietary and it is understood that their use will not be resumed for about a fortnight.

The enlargement of the byre is approaching completion.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.



KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL, Appendix B.  
9th and 10th February 1891.

There are 228 patients at present on the register of the asylum. There are 102 men and 93 women in the principal establishment at Bothwell, and 28 men and 5 women in the buildings situated at Hartwood. One woman is absent from the asylum on pass. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.			TOTALS.	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.
	M.	F.			
Admitted, . . . . .	30	24		54	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	14	13		27	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	4		8	
Dead, . . . . .	14	6		20	

The deaths are registered as due in 12 cases to diseases of the brain, in 6 cases to diseases of the heart, in 1 case to disease of the lungs, and in 1 case to cancer. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They all refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been no case of escape. Two accidents are recorded, but neither of them calls for remark. The asylum was found in excellent order, being everywhere clean, well aired, and comfortable.

With the exception of the man referred to in the register as in seclusion on account of maniacal excitement, the patients were tranquil and orderly in conduct, and no complaint was made. Dinner was served during the visit at Bothwell, and also during the visit at Hartwood, and the food in both instances was of excellent quality and well cooked.

Owing to the small extent of land attached to the establishment at Bothwell, considerable difficulty is experienced in providing suitable outdoor labour for the male patients. The making of a curling-pond has, however, been a source of healthy occupation for several weeks during the autumn and winter. Profitable and healthy work at road-making has been abundantly available for the men who form the group of male patients resident at Hartwood, and this has been of great use in facilitating the management of the patients.

As usual much was seen during the visit which showed the care with which the condition of every patient is considered by Dr Clark, and the fulness of his information regarding it.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
5th September 1891.

There are 135 men and 98 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 32 men and 5 women are resident at Liquo. There are thus 103 men and 93 women, or 196 patients in all, resident in the Kirklands Asylum.

No patient is absent on probation, on pass, or by escape.

Since the date of last visit, on the 10th of February, 29 men and 25 women have been admitted; 12 men and 11 women have been discharged as recovered; 9 men and 8 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 3 men and 6 women have died.

Two of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 1 to cerebral softening, 1 to exhaustion from epilepsy, 2 to phthisis, 2 to heart disease, and 1 to obstruction of the bowels. In the cases of 3 of the 9 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient, who was exceptionally violent and dangerous. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. Five attendants have resigned in order to better their positions, and 2 have been dismissed—1 in consequence of intemperance, and 1 in consequence of having given incorrect information when engaged.

There are 6 men on parole beyond the grounds, and 12 on parole within the grounds. The situation of the asylum and its structural arrangements make it difficult to have as much freedom and as many unlocked doors as might in other circumstances be possible. The active movement of the population has also the same effect.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

Dr Clark was absent at the time of the visit, and Dr Goff and Dr Ross were acting for him. Everything was found in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories were very clean, and were bright and cheerful in their aspect. The large number of armchairs in the day-rooms adds much to the comfort and quietude of the inmates. The body clothing, both of the men and the women, was very satisfactory. A good and well cooked dinner was served in the hall during the visit, in a very orderly manner. Men and women sit together at every table.

No patient exhibited any excitement during the visit, and no complaint of any kind was made.

The asylum continues to be managed with much professional and administrative ability, and the treatment of the patients is characterised by a kindly consideration of their condition and history, which are fully known and carefully studied.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th April 1891.

There are 248 patients at present on the register of the asylum, all certified lunatics except 2, who are voluntary inmates. Of the certified lunatics 23 men and 29 women are private patients, and 93 men and 101 women are pauper patients. They are all resident except 2 pauper women, who are absent on probation. The 2 voluntary inmates are both men. The whole number of residents is 246, and the asylum may be regarded as full.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the statement which follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Under Certificates—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	8	16	12	38
Discharged recovered, . .	1	3	2	3	9
Discharged unrecovered, . .	3	3	7	1	14
Dead, . . . . .	1	2	4	5	12
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Left, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3

General paralysis and phthisis caused 2 deaths each; brain disease, heart disease, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, and empyema, caused 1 death each, and 2 deaths were due to exhaustion from melancholia. In the cases of 10 of the 12 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. There is much evidence of ability and conscientiousness in the medical care of the patients. The case-books are kept with care and fulness.

There are 24 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person, and the seclusion of 4 persons. Only 1 accident—trifling in its nature is recorded. This is the only accident recorded since December 1889.

The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back is 6.

Several cases of erysipelas have occurred in one section of the asylum. The drainage of that part of the building has been examined, and has been found to be unsatisfactory. Steps are being taken to remove the defects.

All parts of the asylum were very clean and in good order. Much kindness and consideration are shown in the treatment of the inmates, and the general management appears to be very successful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
26th June 1891.

There are 242 patients at present on the register of the asylum as under certificates; 24 males and 28 females are private patients, and 85 males and 105 females are pauper patients. Of the paupers, 1 man and 2 women are absent on statutory probation. Besides the certificated patients there are resident 1 man and 1 woman as voluntary inmates.

The following changes have taken place since last visit, among the certified patients :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Commissioners Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted, . . . .	4	3	3	8	18	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, .	1	1	4	—	6	
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	2	6	3	11	
Dead, . . . .	1	1	2	1	5	Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

One man and 1 woman have been admitted as voluntary inmates; and 2 men who were voluntary inmates have been placed under certificates.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 persons. Of the patients who have escaped, 2 were absent for more than a portion of a day. There has been 1 accident. A male patient attacked an attendant, and in the struggle that ensued the patient fell against a chair and fractured two ribs. He has made a good recovery. No blame is attached to the attendant.

No male attendant has left the service of the asylum since last visit; and the only female who has left did so, because she was about to be married. It is greatly to be desired for the efficient treatment of the patients that the changes in the staff should not be frequent.

The deaths which occurred since last visit are registered as due in 1 case to general paralysis, in 2 cases to cardiac disease, in 1 case to phthisis, and in 1 case to diarrhoea. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. No complaint was made during the visit, and they were unusually free from restlessness and excitement. Their requirements appear to be adequately met, and great ability and kindness is shown in their management. The entries in the case-books are carefully and fully made.

Due attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the patients, and judicious arrangements are made for their recreation in games and occasional entertainments. Arrangements are at present being made for a general picnic.

The wards were found clean, well-aired, and comfortable, all the dormitory floors are now waxed, and wet scrubbing of the floors which is prejudicial to the health of feeble patients has been discontinued.

The defect in the drainage which is referred to in the preceding entry has been remedied, and there has been no case of erysipelas since last visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
17th and 18th June 1891.

Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum.

The following statement shows the number and position of the persons at present on the register of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Resident, . . . .	37	41	213	247	538
Absent on Probation, .	2	4	—	1	7
Voluntary Inmates, . .	1	1	—	—	2
	40	46	213	248	547

One man who was a pauper at last visit, is now a private patient; and 2 women who were private patients at last visit are now paupers.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the 14th of October last, are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Admitted, . . . .	12	9	36	28	85
Discharged recovered, .	4	—	15	14	33
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	1	7	5	15
Dead, . . . .	5	3	4	8	20
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . . .	2	1	—	—	3
Left, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

The death-rate has been remarkably low. Only 2 deaths from phthisis have occurred, and only 2 deaths from other forms of lung disease. Seven deaths are registered as due to disease of the nervous centres, and 3 to disease of the heart. The ages of 4 of the women who died, were, 86, 80, 79 and 76 years. In the cases of 16 of the 20 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. These examinations are made here with great care, and the results are recorded in a very satisfactory manner. The medical treatment of the patients from all points of view, is characterised by ability and thoroughness.

Five persons have been restrained, and 2 persons have been in seclusion since last visit. Restraint was used in 3 of the 5 persons, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Five accidents are recorded—a burn of the hand, fracture of the bones of one of the toes, fracture of the clavicle, fracture of the neck of the femur, and a bruise of the knee. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and who were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 2.

A large amount of liberty is accorded to the patients of both sexes. There are 18 men and 32 women on parole beyond the grounds, and 44 men, and 34 women on parole within the grounds. This, and the complete absence of all irksome discipline lead largely to the tranquillity and freedom from complaint which are found at visits to this asylum. At this visit no patient had a complaint of any kind to make.

The arrangements for the ladies at Ravenswood are most satisfactory. There is nothing in their surroundings of an institutional character. They are treated with kindness and liberality, and have all the comforts which persons in affluent circumstances have in their homes.

The hospital is now fully occupied by the sick and the infirm. Mr Commissioner Sibbald in a recent entry spoke of it as unsurpassed by any in the kingdom, and this praise of it seems to be justified by the experience of its working since it was occupied. The chief male sick ward is under the care of a trained female nurse, and there is also a trained nurse in the wards for women. Miss Chappell, the new matron of the asylum, who is also a trained hospital nurse of much experience, supervises the general management.

Great attention has been paid to the draining, heating and ventilation of the hospital buildings. All the knowledge acquired in putting the sanitary arrangements of the main building into their present highly satisfactory state was carefully used in planning the sanitary arrangement of the hospital. The electric light which has been introduced into the hospital, as well as into the main buildings, is proving entirely satisfactory, and adds much to the comfort and healthiness of the wards.

The hospital supplies what was much wanted for the efficient treatment of the patients, but it should not be forgotten that it also relieves the main building of the overcrowding which so long existed in it, and which interfered with the comfort and well-being of the patients.

The general bathing arrangements deserve special notice. They should be inspected by those engaged in building new asylums, or in the alteration of existing asylums. A bath can be filled to the depth of 9 inches and emptied in less than a minute, that is, it can be both filled and emptied in this time. The bathing of the patients is thus got over in a very short time,—much to their comfort and advantage.

For the year ended 14th May 1891, there were 21,890 gallons of milk supplied to the asylum from the farm, and during the same period 44 tons of potatoes.

The day-rooms and dormitories were everywhere found in excellent order and very clean.

Very pleasant impressions, both as to the general and the medical management were left by the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th September 1891.

There are 554 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Resident, . . . . .	35	42	213	257	547	Commissioners' Entries.
Absent on Probation, . . . . .	2	3	—	1	6	
Voluntary Inmates, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	Royal and District Asylums.
	37	46	213	258	554	

Since 17th June, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Montrose Royal Asylum.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted, . . . . .	2	2	11	17	32	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	1	5	2	9	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	1	1	2	5	
Dead, . . . . .	1	—	6	3	10	

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to disease of the heart, and in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. They refer to the use of the strait-jacket in the treatment of 2 patients, at times when it was required to prevent interference with surgical dressings. There has been no case of escape. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries. One refers to a severe scalp wound self-inflicted, 1 to fracture of the radius due to a fall, and 1 to bruising of the hand and back. The case of bruising of the hand and back refers to the case of a woman who was subjected to ill-usage believed to have been inflicted by one or more of the attendants. The patient, who was suffering from acute mania and had been very excited and noisy, was found to bear marks of bruises which, in the opinion of Dr Havelock, acting for Dr Howden then absent on holiday, could not have been self-inflicted. He arrived at the conclusion after careful inquiry, that the patient had been beaten by one or more of the attendants during the night, and in accordance with the regulations he immediately reported the circumstances to the General Board of Lunacy, and to the Procurator-Fiscal of the County. As the result of the Procurator-Fiscal's inquiry 3 of the female attendants were tried for assault before the Sheriff; but he found the charge not proven. An additional inquiry was then made by Dr Howden and Mr Lyell, Clerk to the Managers, with the result of confirming the opinion arrived at by Dr Havelock, and in consequence one of the attendants has been dismissed as guilty of rough usage, and other two have been discharged with a months' notice as having been more or less connected with the rough usage. Such ill-usage as appears to have been applied in this case cannot be dealt with too strictly and thoroughly. The asylum authorities seem, however, to have done everything that the occasion required both in regard to investigating and reporting the occurrence, and in regard to taking steps to obtain the punishment of those who were implicated.

The complete appropriation of the New Asylum Hospital to the purposes for which it was designed is the most important event in the recent history of the institution. It was partially used for some months prior to this complete appropriation, as temporary accommodation for the lady patients after they left Gayfield, and a portion of it was also used as a means of relieving the overcrowding of the main asylum buildings. It is now therefore that the hospital being fully used according to the original intention, it becomes apparent how far it is adapted to its purpose, and it is gratifying to find that it fully answers the high expectations which had been formed regarding it. It is indeed recognised as a model of what an asylum hospital ought to be, and it has been much visited by those interested in asylum construction. It is worthy of note that all the doors of exit from the wards to the grounds stand unlocked all day, thus avoiding one of the more prison like features of an asylum, and adding appreciably to the contentment and happiness of the patients.

The circumstance is instructive as showing, among other things, how much the mode of administration is influenced by the structural arrangements of an asylum, all the wards in the main building, including of course the wards from which the patients now in the hospital were removed, having their doors of exit constantly under lock and key.

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### Appendix B.

#### Commissioners' Entries.

#### Royal and District Asylums.

#### Montrose Royal Asylum.

#### Perth Royal Asylum.

All parts of the institution were found, during the visit, in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for.

It is understood, with cordial approval, that the loss which the institution sustained in regard to land connected with the asylum, when Gayfield passed out of its hands, is to be more than made up by the acquisition on lease of the farm of Sunnyside. One of the best features of this asylum has been the excellent use which has been made of the farm as an adjunct to the asylum, and no doubt is felt that the additional land which is being acquired will add to the usefulness of the institution as well as be a source of profit. The land within the bounds of the asylum will now be 235 acres.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

#### PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 2nd January 1891.

There are 51 gentlemen and 51 ladies at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients. Of these 1 lady is absent on statutory probation, and 1 lady is absent on pass. The following changes have taken place in this class of patients since last visit:—

#### PRIVATE PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	12	17	29
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	5	7
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	1	6
Dead, . . . . .	3	1	4

There are 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies resident as voluntary inmates. The changes that have taken place in this class all refer to gentlemen, of these, 8 have been admitted, 4 have left, and 3 have died.

The deaths among the certificated patients are registered as due to apoplexy, in 2 cases, to disease of the heart in 1 case, and to disease of the liver in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients; no escape, and no accident of a serious character.

The impression produced by what was seen during the present visit was of the most pleasing kind, there was evidence everywhere that the requirements of each patient are carefully studied and well provided for. Frequent instances were observed also, showing that unceasing efforts are made to add to the efficiency of the institution, by improvements either in the structure and furniture of the asylum or in the details of administration. It is unnecessary therefore to repeat what has been stated in previous entries as to the excellence of the accommodation in the new hospital wings and in other parts of the asylum. It is sufficient to say that the further experience which has been had of the new arrangements fully confirms the favourable view which had already been taken of their complete adaptation to their purpose.

It is proper however to record with satisfaction the addition to the staff of another medical assistant, and 2 lady companions, the duty of the additional medical assistant is, like that of the lady companions, to associate with the patients and exercise a sane influence on their thoughts and conduct in ways which cannot be done by attendants of lower social grade. There can be no doubt that the association of such persons with the patients should prove of the utmost value, and confer great benefit on the patients.

It is recorded with regret that Miss Sharp, who has distinguished herself greatly by her ability and devotion to duty as matron, has felt obliged from private reasons to resign her position. The loss to the asylum is one which it will not be easy to repair. The asylum continues to serve as a Charitable Institution and thus to fulfil one of the principal objects for which it was established. During the past year 39 patients were admitted at rates varying from £30 to £52 per annum.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 10th August 1891.

There are 49 gentlemen and 50 ladies at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients. Two of the gentlemen are absent on pass.



There are also 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies at present in the asylum as voluntary inmates. Appendix B.

The total number of persons now on the register is 106.

The changes among the certificated patients since last visit are as follows :—  
9 gentlemen and 11 ladies have been admitted ; 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged as recovered ; 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged as unrecovered ; and 5 gentlemen and 2 ladies have died.

The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period are as follows :—2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylum.  
Perth Royal Asylum.

Since last visit it has not been found necessary in any case to resort either to restraint or seclusion. No accident is recorded, and only 1 escape has taken place.

The causes of death were general paralysis in 2 instances, pneumonia in 2 instances, and diabetes, heart-disease and cerebral apoplexy in 1 instance each. The average age at death was 56, the range being from 46 to 79. In the cases of 6 of the 7 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. A careful record of these examinations is kept, and the case-books contain a full history of every patient's condition and progress while under treatment.

The asylum is under a very enlightened direction. A great deal has of late years been done to increase its efficiency, and all that has been done is admirable in its character. It is believed that this will eventually result in such an increase of financial prosperity as will enable the Directors to go still further along the road on which they have been travelling. The comforts and wants of the patients are very liberally provided for, and the management has always in view the happiness and contentment of the incurable, as well as the cure of the curable. There is a good and sufficient staff of attendants. It includes 2 resident assistant medical men, and 2 lady attendants, who are in constant association with the patients. Great energy and ability are shown in the management both general and medical, and the Institution is never visited without feeling that unceasing efforts are being made to increase its efficiency and so—that is, in the best sense—to make it command the confidence of medical men and of the general public.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, Perth District Asylum.  
12th February 1891.

The number of patients at present in the asylum is 317, 153 being men and 164 being women.

Since 17th May 1890 the following changes have taken place :—

#### PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	26	30	56
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	15	12
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	10	8	18
Dead, . . . . .	10	7	17

The deaths were due in 5 cases to diseases of the brain, in 4 cases to diseases of the heart, in 6 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to peritonitis, and in 1 case to exhaustion from acute mania complicated with injuries resulting from the patient's own violence. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

Two accidents are recorded,—1 fracture of the femur resulting from a fall, and 1 fracture of three ribs supposed to have occurred during a struggle with an attendant—this fracture was not discovered till the *post-mortem* examination. The circumstances were fully inquired into, and no blame seems to be due to the attendant. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 15 cases.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory state. They are suitably clothed ; the food is of good quality and sufficient in quantity. No indications of discontent were exhibited, and good order prevailed everywhere.

The wards were clean, well aired, and comfortably heated. The home-like appearance which has been given to them by the additions to the furniture re-

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Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

cently made is very pleasing. The male bath-room has been much improved, and the plumber-work of the baths has been renewed in a satisfactory manner. Besides the ordinary work of the farm and garden, occupation for the male patients of a useful and remunerative kind has been recently obtained in road-making on a neighbouring estate. Work of this kind if judiciously managed is much to be commended, as it tends to break down to some extent the separation of the patients from the life of the outer world. The bi-weekly school is still carried on successfully, and it continues to be found beneficial in its influence on the patients.

The general administration of the asylum continues to be conducted with great care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th August 1891.

There are 157 men and 164 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

Since last visit 13 men and 15 women have been admitted; 4 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered; 2 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 3 men and 9 women have died. There is nothing in the causes of death calling for observation. Six of the patients who died were more than 60 years old. In the cases of 7 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The examinations are made with care, and the results are fully recorded. The case books were found written up to date. They contain not merely an account of the condition of each patient on admission, but a history of the changes which that condition undergoes during residence in the asylum, and of the treatment to which the patient has been subjected.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded—fracture of a rib in the case of a restless general paralytic and a slight bruise. One patient escaped and was absent for a night before being brought back.

The night nursing of the patients appears to be very efficient. There are 46 women and 32 men under constant supervision during night and day.

The asylum was in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects highly satisfactory. The clothing both of the men and the women was very good. That of the women was tidy, clean, and bright, as well as suitable and sufficient.

The large number of armchairs in the wards is a feature of the furnishing which deserves to be copied. These chairs are much liked by the patients. They add to their comfort, and increase tranquillity and contentment. There is no irksome discipline in the management, and special habits and tastes of individuals receive a judicious and kindly consideration. The sick and the feeble appear to be carefully treated and nursed. No complaint of any kind was made during the visit. The general impression left by the visit was very pleasant. The management showed much liberality and kindness, as well as professional and administrative ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th April 1891.

There are 216 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 men and 1 woman are private patients, and 89 men and 118 women are pauper patients. Four of the pauper women are absent on probation, so that the total number resident is 212, or 2 less than at last visit.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	—	1	8	13	22
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	1	3	3	7
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
Dead, . . . . .	2	—	4	8	14

The causes of death were brain disease in 4 instances, general paralysis in 1 instance, heart disease in 2 instances, kidney disease in 1 instance, diabetes in 1 instance, phthisis in 1 instance, catarrhal inflammation of the intestines in 1 instance, and senile decay in 3 instances. Diarrhoea of a somewhat serious character has been prevalent among the patients. In the cases of 12 of the 14 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person, and the seclusion of 2 persons. Four accidents are recorded—a dislocation of the thumb, a fracture of the humerus, a fracture of the neck of the femur, and an incised wound of the wrist. The last was self-inflicted with a suicidal intent, but was not of a serious character.

A large amount of work has been done by the patients in connection with the grounds of the asylum since it was last seen, and the results are very satisfactory.

The external work in connection with the drainage of the asylum is approaching completion. It has been very thoroughly done, and must tell favourably on the health of the patients. But the benefits cannot be fully experienced till there is as thorough an overhauling of the whole plumber-work in the inside of the establishment. Many of the water-closets are in a very defective state.

It is hoped that the District Board will complete the work which has been begun, and will see that the internal changes are made in as satisfactory a manner as that in which the external changes have been made. The last of the cesspools has been opened and emptied, and is no longer to be used. This is certain to prove beneficial to the health of the patients.

The female attendants now begin with a wage of £18 per annum.

All the day-rooms and dormitories were exceedingly clean and fresh, and they had an aspect of great comfort. The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory, and they were entirely free from complaint and excitement. They appear to be treated with kindness and consideration as well as skill.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

#### ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th and 7th July 1891.

There are 214 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Nine men and 4 women are non-pauper patients, and 88 men and 113 women are paupers. Three men and 2 women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man is absent on pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	1	2	9	14
Discharged recovered,	1	—	1	7	9
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	2	1	3
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	4

The deaths were due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to cardiac disease in 1 case, and to phthisis in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries. They refer to the use of gloves in 1 case to prevent destruction of clothing, and to the use of seclusion in 1 case on account of violence. There has been no accident of a serious character, and no escape.

The patients were found suitably provided for. Their clothing was clean, and in good order; and their food, at dinner and tea which were taken during the visit, was excellent in quality and ample in quantity. Great tranquillity prevailed during the visit, and no patient made any complaint.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well aired, and comfortable. All the floors are now waxed, except the floor of the principal male day-room in which wet scrubbing is still used.

The plumber-work still continues in a defective condition; but it is the intention of the District Board to have it put in proper order at an early date.

The water-supply has been improved since the construction of the upper

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storage tank; but it is still insufficient to prevent considerable anxiety. Owing to the prolonged dry weather of the present season it has been already necessary to restrict the bathing of the patients, and if the summer continues dry there may be dangerous scarcity.

The outdoor work of the men in the improvement of the grounds continues to make satisfactory progress. The work has been going on for many years, and has involved a great amount of labour without showing much result, except to those who knew the original state of the ground. The work in the immediate neighbourhood of the buildings is now, however, completed, and this part of the grounds will soon present a pleasing appearance, and afford a cheerful outlook from the windows of the asylum.

The administration of the asylum is conducted with great care and ability. The registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th February 1891.

There are 434 patients now on the register of the asylum. There are 13 private patients—4 men and 9 women; and 421 paupers—213 men and 208 women. One male pauper is absent on statutory probation, and 1 male and 1 female pauper are absent on pass.

The private patients have decreased in number by 5, since the visit on 20th May 1890. The number of pauper boarders, that is, of pauper patients belonging to other Districts than the Stirling District, has decreased by 3. But the number of pauper patients belonging to the Counties in the Stirling District has increased by 23. The total number of patients resident in the Institution is therefore 17 above the number resident at the date of last visit, and the asylum thus continues to be much overcrowded.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

### PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	54	60	114
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	27	22	49
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	14	11	25
Dead, . . . . .	10	13	23

The deaths are registered as due in 10 cases to diseases of the brain, in 3 cases to diseases of the heart, in 7 cases to diseases of the lungs, and in 1 case each to abscess of the foot, to exhaustion from acute mania, and to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case except one.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case, and to the use of seclusion in 4 cases. There have been 5 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. No accident of a serious character has occurred.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. Many changes have been introduced by Dr Macpherson in the mode of managing them. These are all in the direction of increasing the efficiency of their supervision, and facilitating the study of the special features of each case.

This is to be seen especially in the management of the sick-rooms, systematic records being now kept of the progress of each case, and the nursing being greatly improved. In recording the facts of each case in the case-books several improvements have been made.

Each case is prefaced by a compendious schedule of particulars of great value; a photograph of each patient is inserted; and accurate details of examinations made with the best scientific appliances are added.

The careful study of each case which this involves cannot fail to tell favourably on the results of treatment. Much greater facilities have also been provided for pathological investigation and they have already been put to good use.

The most important event in the history of the asylum during the past year is the introduction of a plentiful supply of good water from the works of the new Falkirk and Larbert Water District. This has removed a cause of serious anxiety in regard to the health and comfort of the patients, and the safety of the buildings. Accompanied, as the introduction of the water has been, by a

thorough reconstruction of the plumber work and sanitary apparatus, a material improvement of the health of the inmates of the institution may be confidently expected. More complete protection from fire has been provided by the fitting up of additional hydrants and hose.

Extensive alterations are being made in the main buildings of the asylum. New bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets are being erected, and old ones are being refitted. Corridors of communication are being constructed both on the male and the female side; and a dormitory for attendants is being also erected on each side of the house. The bath-rooms, lavatories and shoe-rooms in the Succursal Building have also been refitted, and a vegetable scullery is being built in connection with the same section of the asylum. Those parts of the alterations which have been completed are very satisfactory in character, great care having been taken to obtain the best form of apparatus, good ventilation, and cheerful lighting.

The alterations have been planned with excellent judgment, and they will greatly facilitate the efficient administration of the establishment. In addition to the structural alterations a good deal of reflooring, painting, papering and refurnishing has been carried out which has notably improved the character of the accommodation throughout the main building.

Another important work which has been begun is the conversion of the present administrative section of the buildings into a general store, and the erection of a new administrative block. A new laundry is also being erected, and the mason work of this building has already made considerable progress.

The works which have just been described, though urgently required, and calculated to greatly increase the efficiency of the asylum, will not add much to the amount of accommodation for patients. They will therefore do little to relieve the overcrowding, and will do nothing to provide for the further increase in the number of inmates which is to be expected. The best mode of providing additional accommodation is however under consideration by the District Board, and it is understood, with complete approval, that the Board contemplate providing it by the erection of a separate hospital block.

The disposal of the sewage of the asylum in a way which will avoid pollution of the stream into which the effluent liquid is discharged, is believed to have been now effectually provided for by the adoption of the 'International Sewage Purification' method. In this method the organic matter is understood to be precipitated by a chemical process and subsequently separated by filtration. The effluent water after this treatment is apparently deprived of all noxious ingredients. It is void of taste and smell, is quite clear, and seems to be restored to its normal condition. It is however to be subjected to analysis, and if the result is satisfactory the District Board may be congratulated on having arrived at a solution of an important and difficult question.

The gas for lighting the asylum which was formerly manufactured at the institution is now obtained from the Falkirk Gas Works.

In the improvements which have been going on a considerable amount of useful work has been done by the male patients.

Two new approaches to the asylum, one for light and the other for heavy traffic, have made considerable progress.

The wall of the old laundry green has been removed. This was required to make room for one of the new approaches. It has however also had the effect of greatly improving the outlook from the west front of the female wing of the main building.

The preparation of the grounds for the new buildings has also afforded suitable work for the male patients.

The general result of the visit was to produce a very favourable impression of the energy and ability with which the asylum is at present managed.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and found correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
3rd August 1891.

There are 441 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 6 men and 9 women are private patients, and 214 men and 212 women are paupers. One pauper male patient and 3 pauper females are absent either on probation or on pass, and 2 pauper males are absent by escape, so that the whole number of patients resident is 435.

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Commissioners' Entries.  
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Appendix B. The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

Commissioners' Entries,		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Admitted, . . . .	2	4	35	38	79
	Discharged recovered, .	—	—	7	19	26
	Discharged unrecovered, .	—	1	8	11	20
Stirling District Asylum.	Dead, . . . .	—	3	19	4	26

In the cases of 25 of the 26 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. This is very creditable to the management. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded. The records of the cases are full, and are written up to date.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 4 persons, and the seclusion of 1. In the case of 2 of the patients restrained, the restraint was employed to prevent the removal of surgical dressing.

Three accidents are recorded, 2 of them having a fatal issue.

Great progress has been made with the building of the new administration block, and the new laundry, and considerable progress has also been made with the carrying out of the numerous and important structural changes on the old main buildings. The foundations of the new hospital are also laid, and its erection is being proceeded with in an active manner. When all these changes and enlargements are completed, the asylum will be one of the best in Scotland. While they are in progress, however, they render the management extremely difficult. Great ability is shown in overcoming the difficulties thus caused, which are unusually great, but the efforts to overcome them add much to the labour of managing the asylum, and for the time being the responsibilities of the Superintendent and staff are greatly increased.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

## PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Mavisbank Asylum.

### MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 9th April 1891.

There are 40 certificated patients—14 gentlemen and 26 ladies—at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident except 2 ladies who are absent on probation. There are also 6 gentlemen and 1 lady resident in the asylum as voluntary inmates—the whole number of inmates resident is thus 45.

The changes among the certificated patients since the date of last visit are as follows :—11 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been admitted ; 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged as recovered ; 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged as unrecovered ; and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died. The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period are as follows :—13 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted ; 14 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left ; and 1 lady has died.

There is thus an active movement in the population of the asylum both among the certificated and voluntary inmates.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint ; no accident is recorded ; and no escape has taken place.

Considerable freedom is accorded to the inmates, and there is a marked absence of irksome discipline. Five gentlemen and 2 ladies are on parole beyond the grounds, and 7 gentlemen and 5 ladies on parole within the grounds.

One attendant was dismissed in consequence of having concealed that he had been previously dismissed from an asylum at the time of his engagement. Notice of the previous dismissal was given to the Superintendent by the General Board.

The lowest rate of board now charged for a patient admitted into the asylum is £80. There are still a few patients in it who pay £60. The average



rate for the number at present in the asylum in £95. The rates varying from £60 to £200. Appendix B

Much skill and care continues to be shown in the management, which from all points of view, is successful. Commissioners  
Entries.

The day-rooms and bed-rooms are very comfortably furnished, and they were all found in excellent order. Private  
Asylums or  
Licensed  
Houses.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,  
27th June 1891.

Mavisbank  
Asylum.

There are 12 gentlemen and 27 ladies at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and 6 gentlemen and 2 ladies as voluntary inmates. Eleven ladies are now residing at the sea-side house for change of air. One lady is absent on statutory probation, and 1 lady is absent on pass.

Since last visit 3 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen have died. The deaths were due to heart-disease and to bronchitis.

The changes among the voluntary inmates are the admission of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and the discharge of 2 gentlemen.

There has been again no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. No accident has occurred. And there has been no escape.

There has been no change in the staff since last visit except the resignation of a female attendant and the engagement of one to supply her place. It is an indication of good management and is greatly to the advantage of the patients when the changes among the attendants are not frequent.

The patients were all found in a satisfactory condition. No complaint was made by any of them. Their requirements appear to be provided for with consideration and liberality.

The various apartments were found in excellent order. They everywhere presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,  
28th March 1891.

Mollendo  
House  
Asylum.

There are 3 men and 16 women at present in the asylum, all under certificates.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged as recovered. These changes have occurred among the certificated patients.

Both of the voluntary inmates who were in the asylum when it was last visited have died, and there has been no admission of a voluntary inmate.

The house was found in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition.

The books and registers were written up to date, and are correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,  
16th Sept. 1891.

There are 3 men and 15 women at present in the asylum as certificated patients.

Since last visit no change in the population of the establishment has taken place, except the discharge of 1 female patient. The asylum was found in a satisfactory condition, and the patients are kindly treated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, Saughton Hall  
Asylum  
26th March 1891.

There are at present 23 gentlemen and 39 ladies in the asylum who are certificated, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies in it who are voluntary inmates.

Since the date of last visit the changes among the certificated patients are as follows:—3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted; 2 ladies have been discharged as recovered; 1 gentleman has been discharged as unrecovered; 2 gentlemen have died.

During the same period 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies who were voluntary inmates have left.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

## Saughton Hall Asylum.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

The 2 deaths were due to pleurisy and general paralysis.

An increasing number of the attendants receive training as nurses in a general hospital, and there is no falling off in the number of lady companions, of whose usefulness many patients spoke.

The patients are treated with high professional ability, and their comforts are provided for in a liberal manner. The accommodation in Balgreen, which resembles that of a private house occupied by persons in affluent circumstances, continues to merit the commendation which it has often received.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and to be carefully and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
11th July 1891.

There are 69 patients in the asylum at present, 64 of whom are under certificates, and 5 of whom are voluntary inmates. The certified patients are 24 gentlemen and 40 ladies; the voluntary inmates are 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies.

Since 26th March, the date of the last visit, there have been admitted under certificates 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies, 3 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman has died. The changes among the voluntary inmates have been the admission of 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies, and the discharge of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, there has been no accident and no escape.

The establishment was found in admirable order everywhere. Both in the main building and at Balgreen, the arrangements differ as little as possible from those of a well appointed private mansion. The repairs are carefully attended to, and the decorations are frequently renewed. The whole drainage of the establishment has been overhauled during the past 2 years, and changes have been made wherever they seemed likely to effect an improvement.

The life which the patients lead is one of great comfort, and has little of the irksome restrictions often characteristic of asylum life.

Seven of the ladies are at present staying at the sea-side villa at Gullane. The change of air and change of scene which is afforded to the patients by this adjunct to the establishment is of the greatest value both as a means of curative treatment and as promoting contentment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Westermains  
Asylum.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
30th January 1891.

There are 15 patients under certificates in the establishment at present, and 4 ladies are resident as voluntary inmates.

Since 5th June, 2 ladies have been admitted under certificates, and 3 ladies have been received as voluntary inmates. Two ladies under certificates have been discharged, and 1 has died. One lady who was a voluntary inmate has left. The death was due to heart-disease.

The patients continue to be very satisfactorily provided for. The house is well kept and comfortable in every respect, and presents none of the special features distinctive of asylums.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
11th September 1891.

There are 16 patients under certificates at present in the asylum, and also 3 voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 2 certificated patients have been admitted and 1 has been discharged. No death has taken place. One voluntary inmate has been admitted and 2 voluntary inmates have left.

The patients have a large amount of freedom, and the use of the key in opening and shutting doors is reduced to a very small amount. Last Sunday there were 6 of the ladies at church in Kirkintilloch. They have very comfortable and nicely furnished rooms, and they appear to be treated with consideration, kindness and liberality.

The books and registers are correctly and carefully kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 28th March 1891.	Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries.
	Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.
	Whitehouse Asylum.

There are 4 gentlemen and 16 ladies in the asylum. No admission, discharge or death has taken place since the date of last visit.

The house is admirably kept, and the patients are treated with great consideration and liberality, and have comforts which are not surpassed in any asylum.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

#### WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 22nd June 1891.

There are 4 gentlemen and 15 ladies in the asylum under certificates, and there are also 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates. Since last visit 1 lady has died.

The house was found in its usual excellent order; and the greatest care continues to be taken to afford comforts and whatever can be beneficial to the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

### PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

#### ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 4th February 1891.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

There are 37 male and 54 female patients, at present in the asylum.

Since 14th June 1890, 9 men and 18 women have been admitted; 5 men and 7 women have been discharged recovered; 1 man and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 6 men and 6 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to heart-disease, in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to diffuse cellulitis of the neck and septicæmia, and in 1 case to strumous abscess. No *post-mortem* examination was made in any of the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 30 entries. They refer to the use of the strait jacket, and seclusion in a single room in the treatment of 4 patients. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no accident of a serious character.

The patients were found during the visit orderly in demeanour; and no complaint was made by any of them. They were clean in person and well clothed, the clothing being pleasantly free from features of a specially institutional character. Their requirements of every kind seem to be well provided for. Their industrial occupation is duly attended to, only 4 men, and 14 women, who are unfit for work on account of their bodily condition being at present unemployed.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and other parts of the establishment presented as usual a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The decorations for the New Year festivities have not yet been removed. They display great taste and are admirable in every way.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 4th September 1891.

There are 38 men and 58 women at present in the asylum.

Since the date of last visit 10 men and 17 women have been admitted; 3 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered; 4 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 2 men and 3 women have died.

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of death which calls for obser-



## Appendix B.

Commissioners  
Entries.Parochial  
Asylums.Abbey  
Parochial  
Asylum.Barony  
Parochial  
Asylum.

vation. In the case of none of those who died, was a *post-mortem* examination made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. One escape has taken place. The number of attendants who have resigned and been replaced is 5.

Thirty-four men and 41 women are actively and usefully employed. At the time of the visit 28 men were in the harvest field and 25 of these were working.

Both men and women were comfortably and tidily clothed. They have all excellent beds, and their aspect indicates a suitable dietary, and sufficient exercise in the open air. They are treated with much kindness, they have a large amount of freedom, and are not subjected to any irksome discipline. Their surroundings are bright and cheerful. The result of this mode of management was seen in the fact that during the visit no patient showed any excitement, and no complaint of any kind was made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
29th and 30th January 1891.

There are 564 patients—285 men and 279 women—at present on the register of the asylum. All were seen during the visit except 1 man who is absent by escape.

Since the 5th June 1890, the following changes have taken place :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	59	61	120
Discharged recovered,	19	23	42
Discharged unrecovered,	17	14	31
Dead,	18	9	27

Of the 31 patients discharged unrecovered 17 were transferred to other establishments, 9 were sent home to their relatives, 3 were placed as pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and 2 were transferred to Ireland. Of those either sent home or boarded in private dwellings only 1 has been returned to the asylum; and of all who have been sent home or boarded out since the beginning of last year, only 3, inclusive of the 1 already mentioned, have been returned. Some replacements owing to relapses and other causes, may always be looked for; and the fact that so few have been sent home shows that care is taken only to discharge those who might reasonably be believed to be suitable. Constant vigilance indeed is required to avoid the unnecessary detention of patients who have ceased to suffer from active forms of insanity, and to prevent the undue accumulation of patients in the asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 15 cases to diseases of the brain, in 3 cases to diseases of the heart, in 4 cases to diseases of the lungs, and in 5 cases to diseases of the abdomen. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 16 cases.

The Register of the Restraint and Seclusion contains 23 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 cases. There have been 5 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no accident of a serious character.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to be duly attended to, 218 men and 221 women be regularly engaged in work. Eight men and 39 women are incapacitated for work by their mental condition, and 59 men and 19 women are incapacitated by their bodily condition.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The extension of the asylum, referred to in the preceding entry has been begun, and the new buildings on the female side have already made considerable progress. It is understood that the addition to the female infirmary division will be completed as soon as possible, so that the overcrowding of the present sick-room may be relieved.

The books and register of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, Appendix B.  
12th September 1891.

Commissioners  
Entries,

Parochial  
Asylums.

Barony  
Parochial  
Asylum

There are 283 men and 288 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 571 patients in all, and, with the exception of 3 women who are absent on pass, they are all resident.

Since the date of last visit, on the 30th January, 64 men and 65 women have been admitted, 18 men and 22 women have been discharged as recovered; 20 men and 17 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 28 men and 17 women have died.

The causes of death are registered as having been general paralysis and brain disease in 20 cases, phthisis and inflammatory pulmonary affections in 16 cases, enteritis, heart-disease, ulceration of colon, and strumous disease of the elbow in 1 case each, and old age in 5 cases.

There are 20 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 8 persons for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours. Only 2 accidents are recorded—one slight and the other relating to an epileptic, which perhaps need not have been recorded. Four patients have escaped, and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. Twenty-one attendants have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed—2 for breach of discipline, and 1 for intemperance.

In the case of 16 of the 45 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Dr Blair was absent on holiday, but the asylum was everywhere found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates quite satisfactory. Much ability is shown in overcoming the difficulties of management, which arise out of the extensive building arrangements which are in progress. There has been, for instance, only a slightly increased use of the key in opening and shutting doors, and this increase is confined to the female side, and is rendered necessary by the presence of so many workmen. On the male side the whole visit was made without once using a key to open a door.

Great progress has been made with the new buildings. The blocks to the west are ready for slating, and the foundations of the blocks to the east have been laid.

An excellent and well cooked dinner was served in a most orderly manner during the visit.

A large number of the men were seen actively employed in harvest operations, and a large number of the women actively employed in laundry work. This no doubt largely accounts for the tranquillity which everywhere prevailed during the whole visit.

The books and registers were examined.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, Glasgow  
Parochial  
Asylum.  
19th January 1891.

There are 124 patients at present in the asylum, all women.

Since last visit 58 women have been admitted, 17 have been discharged recovered, 30 have been discharged unrecovered, and 8 have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 4 cases to disease of the brain, in 2 cases to disease of the lungs, in 1 case to Addison's disease, and in 1 case to senile decay.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the seclusion of 2 patients, and to the use of gloves in the treatment of one of those patients. The gloves were only worn for one hour. No accident of a serious nature has occurred, and there has been no escape.

The management of the asylum continues to be exceedingly good, and the treatment of the patients is kindly and judicious.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
18th August 1891.

There are 126 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 50 women have been admitted, 18 have been discharged as recovered, and 20 as unrecovered, and 10 have died.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry, referring to the use of a locked glove for 4 days in the case of a woman who was under treatment for a fractured arm. Three accidents are recorded—fracture of the ulna,

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Glasgow Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

fracture of a rib, and fracture of the clavicle. There has been no escape. Four attendants have resigned and 4 have been engaged.

Some improvement of the dress of the patients is desirable, and it is recommended that the material should be better in quality and brighter in colour.

It is hoped that before the summer is over a considerable amount of white-washing and painting will be done in the day-rooms and dormitories.

The establishment is very well managed, and the inmates are treated with ability and kindness.

The books are carefully and correctly kept.

## GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,

23rd January 1891.

There are 251 patients, 122 of whom are men and 129 of whom are women, at present on the registers of the asylum. All of them were seen to-day except 1 man who is absent on probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place.

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	27	15	42
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	14	8	22
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	1	4
Dead, . . . . .	12	—	12

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane in 8 cases, to heart-disease in 1 case, to lung disease in 1 case, to kidney disease in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the wearing of a muff for 5 hours in 1 case, and for 6 hours in another case. The only accident recorded is an accidental fall in which a female patient sustained a fracture of the left humerus. There has been no escape.

All sections of the asylum were found in excellent order; and the condition of the patients must be regarded as satisfactory in view of the overcrowded state of the wards. It is feared that the overcrowding cannot be wholly avoided until additional asylum accommodation shall have become available for the district. This, however, it is hoped will be available before long.

It is recorded with pleasure that an additional female attendant has been appointed. This was very much required, and it may be found necessary to still further increase the number of the staff as the proportion of attendants to patients is even yet exceptionally small.

Much was seen during the visit which showed that the institution is superintended in a very careful and efficient manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,

19th September 1891.

There are 121 men and 123 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 man and 1 woman are absent on probation, and 1 man is absent on pass, so that there are 119 men and 122 women resident.

The greatly overcrowded state of the wards was as usual very apparent, but a beginning has been made with the erection of the new District Asylum, and the overcrowding is within a measurable distance of being relieved.

Since the date of the last visit, on the 23rd January 1891, 35 men and 18 women have been admitted, 14 men and 5 women have been discharged as recovered; 6 men and 5 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 16 men and 14 women have died.

These figures indicate an active movement of the population, especially among the men, and this increases the difficulties and responsibilities attending the management which shows much ability, conscientiousness, and success in the efforts to overcome the evils of the overcrowding.

Of the 30 deaths, 12 are registered as due to disease of the nervous centres, 5 as due to phthisis, 2 as due to pneumonia, 1 as due to diarrhoea, and 1 as due to enteric fever. In the cases of 17 of the 30 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No accident is recorded.



The entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion are few. Ten attendants have resigned, and their places have been filled up. Appendix B.

Dr Watson was absent on holiday at the time of the visit, but all parts of the establishment were found in their usual good order. The wards for the sick, both on the male and the female sides of the asylum, though still overfull, were in a very satisfactory state, and those patients who were under active medical treatment appeared to be carefully and properly nursed. Commissioners' Entries.  
Parochial Asylums.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be accurately kept, and written up to date. Govan Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
24th January 1891.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

There are 151 men and 127 women, being a total of 278 patients at present in the asylum. They consist of 59 men and 71 women chargeable to Greenock, and other Renfrewshire parishes; besides 92 men and 56 women chargeable to the city of Glasgow, and other parishes outside of Renfrewshire.

Since 12th June 1890, the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	66	27	93
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	43	16	59
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	14	4	18
Dead, . . . . .	11	5	16

The deaths are registered as due in 10 cases to disease of the brain, in 1 to disease of the heart, in 3 to diseases of the lungs, in 1 to senile decay, and in 1 to suicide by hanging. The details of the case of suicide were dealt with in the preceding entry. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 355 entries. They refer to the use of gloves in the treatment of 12 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There have been 6 cases of escape in which the patients were not brought back the same day. No serious accident has occurred since last visit. Ten attendants have been engaged, 8 have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed.

The wards were found clean and comfortable and otherwise in a satisfactory state.

The management of the patients continues to be judicious; their occupation especially in outdoor work, which is so essential to the securing of order and tranquillity, and to improving the mental condition of the patients, is duly attended to. Only 20 men and 27 women are registered at present as unemployed, and these are stated to be unfit for work owing to their bodily health.

Praiseworthy attention is given to the medical treatment and observation of the patients; each case receives careful individual consideration, and the facts are regularly recorded. This, in an institution where about 150 new cases are now admitted annually, involves a great amount of labour and thought on the part of the visiting medical officer and his assistant; both of whom are largely engaged in other duties.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
21st September 1891.

There are 152 men and 125 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

Since the date of last visit, 71 men and 34 women have been admitted, 48 men and 27 women have been discharged as recovered; 9 men and 4 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 13 men and 5 women have died.

The causes of death were disease of the nervous centres in 8 cases, heart-disease in 4 cases, phthisis in 2 cases, old age in 2 cases, peritonitis in 1 case, and exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case. In the cases of 15 of the 18 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The result of these examinations are carefully recorded in the case-books, which were seen and found to be written up to date.

Of the 13 patients who were discharged as unrecovered, 7 were transferred

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Parochial Asylums.

## Greenock Parochial Asylum.

to other asylums, 3 were taken home and ceased to be paupers, 1 was sent to Ireland, 1 was removed to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 1 was placed under care in a private dwelling, and continues to be in receipt of parochial relief.

There are 181 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 8 persons in consequence of their being violent and dangerous, and to the use of restraint in the case of 3 persons, either to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, or to prevent self-injury, or to prevent denudation. Three accidents are recorded, including fracture of a rib, and fracture of the femur. Only 1 escape is registered, and 9 attendants have been engaged to take the place of 9 who had resigned.

Successful efforts continue to be made to induce the patients to engage in useful work. Only 20 men and 27 women are idle—all of them because their bodily condition unfits them for work. Of the 132 men who are industrially employed, 30 assist the attendants in the wards, 87 work as gardeners or field labourers, 1 acts as a clerk, 1 as a storekeeper, and 1 as a messenger, 2 work as shoemakers, 1 as a tailor, and 1 as a baker, 3 work in the laundry, 2 in the officers' quarters, and 3 are otherwise engaged. Of the 98 women who are usefully employed, 20 assist the attendants in the wards, 5 work in the kitchen, 29 in the laundry, 1 in the officers' quarters, and 43 are engaged in sewing, knitting or darning. These figures are regarded as very creditable to the management.

In order to prevent accidents, special bottles have been provided for drugs which are poisonous, or which are for external use.

The arrangement by which every patient, who is regarded as suicidal, is at all times under the care of an attendant who is known, and who is responsible for the patient's safety, till some other attendant records in writing that he has assumed the care and responsibility, is said to work easily and satisfactorily. The arrangement is one peculiar to this asylum. At present there are 6 men and 3 women under this special surveillance.

One of the blocks of the asylum is conducted with unlocked doors. The active movement of the population and the consequent character of the inmates, together with the structural arrangements of the establishment make it difficult to conduct other sections of the asylum in this way, but the management shows everywhere a desire to reduce to a minimum all irksome discipline, and all feeling of being restrained.

The medical treatment of the patients continues to be very able and thorough. At all visits to the asylum it is felt that Dr Wallace and his assistant have a very minute knowledge of the condition and history of every inmate. The general management continues also to deserve much commendation.

The books and registers are kept with care and accuracy.

## Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

PAISLEY BURG PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
4th February 1891.

There are 113 men and 102 women on the register as patients in the asylum. They were all seen during to-day's visit, except 1 woman who is absent on probation.

Since 14th June 1890, the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	18	30	48
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	8	14	22
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	6	10
Dead, . . . . .	8	3	11

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, 3 were sent home to their friends, 4 were boarded in private dwellings, and 1 was sent to England.

The deaths are registered as due in 5 cases to diseases of the brain, in 3 cases to diseases of the heart, in 1 case to pyæmia, in 1 case to exhaustion from acute mania, and in 1 case to exhaustion from puerperal mania. A *post-mortem* examination was made in only 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been only 1 case of escape in which the patient was not brought back the same day. There has been no accident of a serious character.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, their wants are liberally and judiciously supplied, and their general and medical management continues to be conducted with energy and ability. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

An epidemic of influenza has affected the inmates during the past month, but has now subsided. As is usual in asylums the resident staff suffered more than the patients, a proportion of about 1 in 3 of the staff having been ill, and and only 1 in 9 of the patients. Parochial Asylums.

The land belonging to the asylum including the site of the buildings, with the land on lease, now extends to about 50 acres. It is made full use of, with great advantage to the patients who work it, and with considerable profit to the institution. Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The single rooms which were in course of construction have now been completed, and they form a valuable addition to the resources of the asylum; an additional hot water tank has been fitted up which provides for an adequate supply of hot water for bathing.

A change is being made which will be beneficial to the health of the patients, in the discontinuance of wet scrubbing of the dormitory floors, and the substitution of varnishing and waxing.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
8th September 1891.

There are 113 men and 106 women, or 219 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and with the exception of 3 men absent on probation, and 2 women absent on pass, they are all resident.

Since the date of last visit, on the 4th of February 1891, the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	29	25	54
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	11	21
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	6	13
Dead, . . . . .	12	4	16

Of the deaths, 8 are registered as due to brain disease, 5 are due to phthisis, 2 are due to pneumonia, and 1 is due to septicæmia. In the cases of 11 of the 16 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Four accidents are recorded—1 a fracture of the neck of the femur, and the other 3 of a slight character. No escape has taken place. Eleven attendants have resigned, and 1 was dismissed for using the patients roughly. Most of the attendants who resigned did so in order to get married. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since October 1889.

During the visit 134 of the patients partook of an excellent and well-cooked dinner in the hall. It was neatly served, and the patients were completely free from excitement.

The asylum continues to be managed with much ability and success. Great efforts are made to get the patients to engage in active and useful work, and in this way their health is improved, and their contentment increased. There is a marked absence of irksome discipline, and the almost complete disuse of locked doors tends to lessen the feeling of detention. Forty of the patients are on parole, either within or beyond the grounds. Special tastes and habits are judiciously considered and gratified, and in various ways a kindly spirit is seen to pervade the management.

Considerable changes and improvements have been made in the bath-rooms. The aspect of the establishment generally is fresh, clean, and cheerful.

The new single rooms are proving a valuable addition to the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.



## Appendix B.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,  
22nd April 1891.

There are 44 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 2 men have died. The patient who was discharged was placed under care in a private dwelling. Two of the patients admitted were transferred from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse to the lunatic wards, and 1 was brought back to the wards from care in a private dwelling, for which he proved unsuitable.

The removal of C. B. to an asylum is recommended. He is acutely ill, and is not suitable for care and treatment in an establishment of this kind.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory.

The books were as usual found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,  
24th September 1891.

There are 46 men and 52 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 5 men and 3 women have been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been removed, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to heart-disease.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. No accident is recorded. There has been 1 case of escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were clean and in good order. The accommodation for bathing has not yet been carried out, but it is understood that it will be at a very early date.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
22nd April 1891.

There are 26 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit the only change is the death of 1 woman. The cause of death was heart-disease coupled with general debility.

The condition of the wards was most satisfactory. The floor of the male day-room has been covered with linoleum which has greatly improved the appearance of the room. The varnishing of the floor of the upstairs female dormitory has been successfully accomplished, and it will add to the comfort and health of the occupants by preventing wet scrubbing.

The buildings are now somewhat old and the plumbing and sanitary arrangements generally are somewhat antiquated in addition to being worn out. It would be a great advantage to the inmates of the wards if there was a thorough overhauling of all the sanitary appliances.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to merit the favourable comments previously made. Twenty-two men out of the 26 were found at work. Twenty were at outdoor occupations, and 2 were employed in the wards. Twenty women were at work in the kitchen or in the house, or were employed at sewing and knitting. One trifling accident is recorded, a small scalp wound from a fall of a piece of wood from a crane.

The condition of the establishment reflects great credit on those concerned in its management.

The books and registers were found accurately kept, and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
25th September 1891.

There are 26 men, and 26 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been removed to the ordinary wards as recovered, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to heart-disease.

The patients were found well provided for, and the house was in admirable order. Appendix B.

The removal of J. A. to the Royal Asylum is recommended. He is not suitable for treatment in the wards, and his presence is injurious to the other inmates. Commissioners' Entries.

A change is about to take place in the management of the institution, Mr and Mrs Fowler having been appointed Superintendent and Matron of the Banff District Asylum. Their appointment is due to the high character which they have acquired while at the head of this establishment. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept. Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
31st January 1891. Cuninghame Poorhouse.

There are 47 men and 50 women in the wards at present.

Since 28th May 1890, 2 men have been admitted, 1 man has been taken home by his brother, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to broncho-pneumonia.

There has been one case of escape in which the patient was absent for some days before being brought back. No accident has occurred.

The wards were found in excellent order.

The wall at the west end of the building is in need of some repair as it leaks in some places in wet weather.

The patients continue to be well provided for.

The industrial occupation of the patients is carefully attended to. The work of the women in the laundry becomes more and more profitable to the institution. The net profit during the last year from work done for the public was £204, 17s. 3d.

The management is conducted with energy and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
15th October 1891.

There are 48 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, both from the District Asylum, and 2 women have died, 1 from brain disease and 1 from heart-disease. No patient has been discharged.

No accident is recorded, indeed, there is no entry in the Register of Accidents since May 1890.

The repairs of the wall at the west end of the building has not yet been carried out. The floors of the two day-rooms for women, and of one of the day-rooms for men will soon need renewal, and when this is done, it is hoped that pitch pine will be used.

The work on the farm, and in the laundry continues to be carried on satisfactorily—to the advantage alike of the patients and the ratepayers.

The wards and the condition of the inmates were as usual very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be accurately and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
5th February 1891. Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 29 men and 29 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit, 1 man has been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged recovered. There has been no death.

The patients were as usual found in a very satisfactory condition. Their requirements continue to be provided for liberally and judiciously, and there is great contentment among them. Their satisfactory condition has now been favourably commented on in a long series of these entries, and there are few, if any, similar institutions which have obtained such an unbroken series of commendatory reports as the lunatic department of the Dumbarton Poorhouse. It is therefore noted with pleasure that the exceptional efficiency of the Governor and Matron, Mr and Mrs James McLean, has been recognised recently by their being presented with a handsome testimonial on the completion of their twenty-first year of service. The lunatic wards were never seen in better order than on the occasion of the present visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
15th August 1891.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 29 men and 29 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 2 women have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

Of the 3 patients admitted 2 came from their homes. The patient who was discharged remains in the establishment as an ordinary pauper.

Five of the inmates are boarders, that is, they are maintained in the wards by parishes not in the combination, at a charge of 9s. per week.

The establishment continues to be managed with great ability and success. The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were in all respects highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
21st April 1891.

There are 44 men and 54 women now on the register of the establishment and they are all resident.

Since last visit 2 men and 7 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 8 women have been discharged. No death has taken place since March 1890. Of the 9 patients admitted, 7 were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum, and 2 came from private dwellings, 1 of these last being a patient who had been boarded out and who had sustained a fracture of the leg. Of the 10 patients discharged 7 were boarded out as pauper lunatics, and 3 were sent to their friends, and were taken off the poor-roll.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

Both as regards the condition of the patients and the management of the establishment, the visit left a most favourable impression, the patients were tidily and suitably clothed, and their aspect indicated good feeding and sufficient exercise in the open air. The wards were exceedingly clean and well ventilated. Many of them are at present being tastefully repainted.

The books and registers continue to be carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
13th July 1891.

There are 44 men and 55 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death was due to pneumonia.

The wards were found in excellent order. They were comfortable, in good repair and well aired.

The condition of the patients indicated that their requirements are adequately provided for. The patients were tranquil in demeanour, and none of them made any complaint. Due attention is paid to their industrial occupation, and periodic amusements are not neglected. Thirty-six male patients and 45 females joined in a picnic to Monikie on the 18th of last month.

The management of the wards continues to be characterised by great care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
21st April 1891.

There are 40 men and 38 women at present on the register of the establishment. Two of the women are absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit 7 men and 5 women have been admitted, 6 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died.

Nine of the 12 patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum, 2 were brought from private dwellings, and 1 was an escaped patient who was recertified. One of the patients discharged was certified as recovered, and is now understood to be self-supporting.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.



The removal of A. S. to the Royal Asylum is recommended. She is not suitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind. The boy J. G. P. should be returned to care in a private dwelling.

A considerable amount of painting has recently been done, and much more is either in progress or in contemplation. All the day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, and had an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

The patients were in good bodily health, and were entirely free from excitement and complaint. The clothing, especially of the men, was regarded as very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual in good order.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Dundee West Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
15th July 1891.

There are 75 patients, 40 men and 35 women at present in the wards.

Since 21st April, the date of last visit, 3 women have been discharged. No patient has been admitted, and there has been no death.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no accident, and no escape.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They are comfortably provided for, and all their requirements appear to be liberally and judiciously met.

The wards were found in excellent order.

A. S. whose removal to the Royal Asylum was recommended in the preceding entry is still an inmate of the wards. Her removal is again recommended. The boy J. G. P. is also still in the wards. It is hoped that suitable provision will be made for him as soon as possible in a private dwelling.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE, Edinburgh City Poorhouse.  
24th March 1891.

There are 38 men and 39 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 2 women have been admitted, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. Of the 5 patients discharged 4 were transferred to private dwellings, and 1 was sent back to the asylum. The death was due to acute bronchitis.

Only 1 patient was found in bed, a woman who was not labouring under any serious illness. The number of wet beds last night was 1. Of the whole number of inmates 29 men and 25 women are usefully employed. Of the 29 men employed 22 work in the garden; and of the 25 women employed 6 work in the laundry.

The wards were in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They were all free from excitement, and free from complaint.

The books and registers were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
8th September 1891.

There are 38 men and 40 women inmates of the wards at present.

Since 24th March, the date of last visit, there have been 4 admissions—1 man and 3 women, 2 discharges—1 man and 1 woman, and there has been 1 death—a woman who died of senile decay.

The patients were all confined to the wards on account of wet weather, with the exception of the messenger and the joiner among the male patients, and the laundry workers among the females. In less inclement weather the industrial occupation of the men in the fields continues to be well attended to. The patients both on the male and on the female side were free from excitement and no complaints were made.

The wards were found clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

## Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
10th February 1891.

There are 15 men and 16 women at present resident as patients in the wards.

Since 4th June 1890, 1 man has been admitted, 1 woman has been transferred to a private dwelling, and 1 man has died. The death occurred in the case of the man referred to as admitted, who was suffering from fatal illness at the time of admission.

There has been no accident, and no escape.

The wards presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance. They were clean, well aired and suitably heated. The patients are well cared for. Due attention continues to be paid to the important matter of industrial occupation.

No patient who is capable of engaging in useful work seems to be left idle.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
14th August 1891.

There are 16 men and 18 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged.

Of the 6 patients admitted 4 came from their homes, and 2 of these are among the 3 patients discharged, having been removed to asylums, as unsuitable for management in these wards. One of the patients admitted as a transfer from an asylum, made his escape and is now discharged.

No death has taken place, and no accident is recorded.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates appeared to be in all respects satisfactory.

Two women and 1 man are out of health, and occupy beds in the hospital wards of the poorhouse, where they are under the care of a paid nurse.

The books and registers are kept with care and accuracy.

## Inveresk Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
28th March 1891.

There are 15 men and 12 women in the wards.

Since last visit no patient has been admitted, discharged, or died.

The wards were in excellent order and scrupulously clean. They are very comfortably furnished.

The condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. They are neatly and suitably clothed, their aspect indicated good feeding, and abundant outdoor exercise.

They were entirely without excitement or complaint.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
22nd June 1891.

There are 14 men and 12 women at present in the wards.

The only change that has taken place since last visit is the death of a male patient of heart-disease.

The condition of the patients was found in every respect satisfactory. Their bodily health is well attended to. They are well fed, and regularly occupied with suitable work. No complaint was made by any of them.

The wards were in good order everywhere.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

## Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
22nd April 1891.

There are 20 men and 21 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted. One woman has been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

Of the 2 patients admitted, 1 was transferred to the wards from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and 1 came from her home. The patient who was discharged was sent to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind. Both of the deaths are registered as due to heart-disease.

Of the 41 inmates 22 are boarders, that is, are chargeable to parishes not in the combination. The rate of board charged is £20 per annum.

The management is painstaking and kindly, and the results in all directions are satisfactory. Appendix B.

The books and registers were as usual found written up to date, and carefully kept. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
22nd August 1891. Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

There are 21 men and 21 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred to the wards from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum. No patient has been discharged, and none has died. The requirements of the patients are provided for in a judicious and liberal way. Kincardine  
Poorhouse.

The wards were found in excellent order.

The management is from every point of view deserving of commendation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
17th February 1891. Linlithgow  
Poorhouse.

There are 16 men and 16 women in the wards.

No change has taken place since last visit.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They continue to be judiciously and kindly treated, and they seem to be contented.

The house was found admirably clean, and in good order. The crowding of the female day-room again attracted attention, and it would be a great advantage to the patients if it were enlarged. The water-closets are not of a good kind, and when an opportunity occurs a better kind should be substituted.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
6th August 1891.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards which are therefore full.

Since last visit 2 patients have been admitted, and 2 have died.

The changes which have been made on the male side are highly satisfactory, and have added greatly to the comfort, and have improved the health of the inmates.

It is strongly recommended that similar changes be made on the female side with as little delay as possible. It would be an advantage to both sides of the house if there was a general bath-room for the whole poorhouse, and it is hoped that the suggestion that this should be provided will receive careful consideration from the Committee.

The water-closets are not of a good character, and the substitution of closets of a better kind would be a great improvement.

The wards were found in excellent order on both sides, but the wards for the men are now much more comfortable than those for the women. The overcrowding of the female day-room always attracts attention.

The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory, and the management of the wards continues to merit the commendation it has received in former reports.

The registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
22nd April 1891. Old Machar  
Poorhouse.

There are 24 men and 31 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 10 men and 6 women have been admitted; 8 men have been discharged as recovered; 6 men and 3 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 2 men and 2 women have died. All the patients admitted except 2 were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum. The 2 exceptions were patients who came from their homes.

The number of patients discharged as recovered is large.

The wards were undergoing the spring cleaning, and the patients were actively assisting. There was no excitement among the inmates, and no complaint was made.

The removal of R. K. to the asylum is recommended. He labours under general paralysis, and is quite unsuitable for care and treatment in an establishment of this kind.

The books were examined, and were found to be correctly kept,



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
22nd September 1891.

There are 24 men and 32 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 8 men and 8 women have been admitted; 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged recovered; 6 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered; and 1 man and 5 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy in 1 case, to kidney disease in 1 case, to disease of ankle-joint in 1 case, to general debility in 1 case, and to influenza in 2 cases. No *post-mortem* examination was made in any of the cases of death.

The wards were found in good order, and no complaint was made by any of the inmates.

The attention of the medical officer should be directed to the cases of G. L., E. G. or M., and I. S. or W., whose suitability for treatment in these wards is very doubtful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
7th February 1891.

There are 25 men and 25 women in the wards at present.

Since 24th May 1890, 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted; 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The cause of death was apoplexy at the age of 65.

There has been no accident.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry.

There have been 2 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory state. Their wants are well supplied, and they are kept occupied with useful work as far as fit for it.

It is pleasing to note that besides being beneficial to the patients the work is profitable to the institution. During the year 1890 the garden and the making of fire lighters which are mainly carried on by the patients yielded a profit of £340, 1s. 5d.

The house was found in excellent order. Linoleum has been laid down in one of the passages in place of matting. This is a decided improvement, as the matting was difficult to keep clean and tidy.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

[LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
21st August 1891.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged. One woman is absent on probation, so that there are 26 women on the register though only 25 women are resident.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

No escape has taken place.

There has been no change among the attendants.

Three accidents are recorded, all slight in their character.

It is strongly recommended that the corridor on the female side be covered with linoleum as the corridor is on the male side. It is also recommended that the floors of the day-rooms and dormitories on both sides be stained and waxed so as to get rid of wet scrubbing, and make the wards healthier. In nearly all asylums the floors are now treated in this way.

There has been no death since last visit, and the present state of health among the inmates is very satisfactory.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the management continues to deserve the favourable things that have been said regarding it in former entries.

The patients were entirely without excitement during the visit, and no complaint of any kind was made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
3rd January 1891.Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.Perth  
Poorhouse.

There are 19 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men have been transferred from asylums to the wards, 1 man has been transferred from the wards to the District Asylum, 1 man has been transferred to a private dwelling, and 1 man has died. The death was in the case of a patient who has been an inmate since 1874. The cause of death was phthisis pulmonalis.

The condition of the patients and of the wards is exceedingly satisfactory, the cleanliness and tidiness of the clothing of the patients, and the cleanliness and good order of the rooms deserve commendation.

Several improvements which were in contemplation at the time of last visit have now been carried into effect. The floors of all the dormitories have been waxed, and wet scrubbing has been discontinued. Curtains have been hung in the dormitories and this has contributed to give the rooms a homelike appearance. The pictures recommended in the preceding entry have been supplied, and linoleum of a better and more durable kind than was formerly used has been laid down.

The successful attention which is now given to providing the male patients with occupation again attracted favourable notice.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
10th August 1891.

There are 19 men and 20 women now in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 1 has died. The patient who was discharged was one of the 2 patients admitted. He was found to be unsuitable for management in an establishment of this kind.

The condition of the inmates and the state of the wards are highly satisfactory. Everything that was seen during the visit was most creditable to the management.

It was observed with satisfaction that the hair mattresses are being resealed and remade.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, St Cuthbert's  
25th March 1891. Poorhouse.

There are 16 men at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged. No death has taken place—indeed there has been no death among the inmates since the wards were licensed. During that period, that is, since April 1886, 60 men have been admitted into the wards; of these 16 remain, 18 were sent back to the asylum as unsuitable, 19 were sent to care in private dwellings, 2 were taken out of the wards and off the poor-roll by their friends, and 5 were discharged as recovered.

The wards were very clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

The books are correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,  
13th October 1891.

There are 16 patients in the wards. No admissions, discharges, or death have taken place since 25th March, the date of last visit.

The wards were found as usual in excellent order. A useful addition has recently been made to the furniture in a bagatelle board, the gift of Miss Stevenson and Miss Wallace, members of the Parochial Board. It has added appreciably to the happiness and contentment of the patients.

The patients were found industriously employed in the field. They are well provided for.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
22nd April 1891.

There are at present in these wards 19 men and 13 women.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 women have been removed unrecovered, and 1 woman has died from apoplexy.

The inmates were found to be cheerful and contented, well nourished and suitably clad.

The day-rooms which were clean and tidy have an air of comfort and roominess. In accordance with recent recommendations the male day-room has been lined with wood to the height of 4½ feet.

No steps are being taken to have the chaff beds on the female side replaced by hair mattresses. This substitution is highly desirable.

On either side, hot water for bathing purposes has still to be carried a considerable distance. This causes annoyance and delay, and it must tend to create in the minds of the inmates an undesirable feeling that the use of the bath is a laborious task. Suitable ranges with boilers and reservoirs to supply hot water directly to the baths are again recommended.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Accidents. Two of them relate to trivial events. The third is the report of an injury inflicted on a female patient by another inmate. This inmate M. C., having seized her fellow patient, knocked her head several times against a mantel-piece and cut and bruised her left temple. M. C. is an unsuitable person for treatment in these wards. Her presence is a source of annoyance and danger to the other inmates, and she should be transferred to the asylum without delay.

Of the inmates 16 males and 11 females are habitually employed. Three men and 2 women are incapacitated by age or infirmity.

The management is characterised by kindness and efficiency.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correct and fully posted up.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
31st October 1891.

There are 18 men and 12 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, 1 man has been discharged as recovered, 1 woman has been discharged as unrecovered, and 1 man has died.

The wards have now an abundant supply of hot water. This important change has greatly facilitated the bathing of the patients, and has otherwise rendered the management easier.

The floor of the female day-room will soon need renewal. When this is done pitch pine should be used, and the floor should be waxed and polished. In this way wet scrubbing is avoided, which proves an advantage to the health of the inmates.

An effort should be made to render the sleeping accommodation of the male attendant more comfortable.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. They are treated in a judicious and kindly manner, and are entirely free from all irksome discipline. A great many are on parole, and nearly all of them are engaged in useful work. Everything that was seen during the visit reflected very creditably on the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape has taken place, and only 1 accident, and that of a quite trifling character is recorded.



## INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILES.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners  
Entries.Institutions  
for Imbeciles.Baldovan  
Institution.BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
21st April 1891.

There are at present 59 children in the institution. Of these, 1 boy and 3 girls are not paupers, and 38 boys and 17 girls are paupers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—9 boys and 1 girl, all paupers, have been admitted, 1 boy and 2 girls, all paupers, have been discharged ; and 2 boys, not paupers, have died, and also 1 boy, a pauper.

The management of the institution continues to be very satisfactory in every department. Many of the children are wholly ineducable, but these appear to be very carefully nursed. The training of those, on the other hand, who may be regarded as educable is carried on with patience and ability, and yields gratifying results.

The beds were found in excellent order, and all the rooms of the institution are now painted in a way which renders them bright and cheerful.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
13th July 1891.

There are 65 children in the institution at present.

Since last visit 2 boys have been admitted as private boarders, and 4 boys have been sent by Parochial Boards. No pupil has left, and there has been no death.

The wards were found in excellent order, clean everywhere, and well aired.

The training of the children continues to be carried on with the kindness and care which have characterised it hitherto. Much of what is done for the children is more of the character of nursing than of teaching on account of the feeble bodily condition of a large number of the children. The training of those who can be taught is conducted in a judicious and successful manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

## LARBERT INSTITUTION, 16th February 1891.

Larbert  
Institution.

There are 199 pupils at present on the register of the institution. They are all resident in the establishment, except 2 girls belonging to the elected class who are absent on holiday. The positions of those on the register is shown in the following statement :—

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTALS.
Private Boarders, paid for by their friends,	20	11	31
Pauper Boarders, paid for by Parochial Boards,	56	23	79
Elected Pupils, maintained free of cost by the institution,	51	38	89
	127	72	199

Since 19th May 1890, 8 boys and 6 girls have been admitted as private boarders ; 7 boys and 2 girls as pauper boarders ; and 13 boys and 11 girls as elected pupils. Two girls who were in the position of elected pupils have, on the termination of their free periods, been continued in the institution as pauper boarders. Twenty-one boys and 13 girls have left the institution, and 4 boys and 2 girls have died.

The deaths were due to epilepsy in 3 cases, to heart-disease in 1 case, to pneumonia in 1 case, and to tabes mesenterica in 1 case.

Three cases of scarlatina have recently occurred. The children were removed at once to the separate hospital, and are now convalescent. The usefulness of the separate hospital was shown by the limitation of the disease to only 3 cases.

The general health of the children has been excellent. Very few are at present confined to the sick-room from illness, and these are in all cases

**Appendix B.****Commissioners' Entries.****Institutions for Imbeciles.****Larbert Institution.**

suffering from affections of a constitutional character connected with their congenital feebleness. The physical condition of the children as a whole reflects great credit on Dr Leslie and Mr Skene. Their general appearance indeed is suggestive rather of a state of vigorous life than of the serious impairment of nutrition usually associated with defective development.

The teaching and training of the children continue to be carried on with assiduity and success. It is still characterised by the definiteness of aim, which has come to distinguish it. The making the children independent of others in providing for their own cleanliness and comfort, the inculcation of orderly conduct, and the cure of offensive habits are kept in view as of primary importance. In addition to these, household work, sewing and knitting, are the chief occupations in which the girls are trained. The industrial training of the boys is principally in gardening, and other forms of outdoor work. A large number of both sexes are also instructed daily in the more elementary of the ordinary school subjects. An illustration of the way in which offensive habits are being cured is afforded by the case of a girl, formerly one of the most destructive of her clothing of any in the institution. This girl has entirely given up her destructive habits since she has been provided with a specially elegant dress and pinafore. The case is worthy of record and is instructive as an example of the enlightened and kindly spirit which inspires the system of training.

The enlargement of the dining-hall has now been completed, and the advantages that have been thus obtained are very apparent. There is now room for the nurses to get easily at the children during their meals, to help those who require aid, and to superintend all. The appearance of the children during dinner was very pleasing—much more so than on the occasion of any previous visit. The hall has been tastefully decorated and it is now admirably suited for its purpose.

The erection of the new laundry and washing-house has been begun. When it is completed the present laundry is to be enlarged and converted into a general school-room. This is urgently required as the room now used as a general school-room is much too small for the number of children. It is hoped that the general play-room will be erected at the same time.

It is a great pleasure to record that the evils arising from a deficient supply of water have now ceased. The institution is now connected with the works of the Falkirk and Larbert Water District, and possesses an abundant supply of excellent water. It is now for the first time possible for the Directors to be free from special anxiety in regard to the comfort, the health, and the safety of all the inmates. There has been a considerable expenditure for new plumber work required by the introduction of the new water; but no money could have been more advantageously spent; and the Directors have again to be commended for the liberal and enlightened way in which they have dealt with this and other improvements during the year.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
30th July 1891.

There are 208 pupils at present in the institution—130 boys and 78 girls. Of these 20 boys and 12 girls are private pupils, 51 boys and 44 girls are elected pupils, and 59 boys and 22 girls are paupers.

Since last visit 33 pupils have been admitted—17 boys and 16 girls; 21 pupils have been discharged—13 boys and 8 girls; and 3 pupils have died—1 boy and 2 girls.

The children have enjoyed and are now enjoying excellent health. The death-rate has been low. The nursing and medical care of sick and feeble children is most satisfactory. The aspect of the children indicates a suitable and sufficient dietary, and abundant exercise in the open air. They were very clean in their persons, and their clothing was remarkable for its tidiness. They have very comfortable and well kept beds, and the dormitories and day-rooms were fresh and well ventilated and had an aspect of cheerfulness and brightness. The happy faces of the children and their behaviour to all those in charge of them conclusively indicated that they are treated with great kindness. There is an unceasing effort to make their lives as happy as possible, while the efforts to lessen their weakness of mind are as unceasing, and yield highly gratifying results.

There is now an abundant water supply. The new laundry is approaching completion. Before the plan of the new school-room is finally resolved on, it is recommended that it be submitted to the General Board, so also should the way in which the present school-rooms are to be utilised. The hope is again expressed that the Directors under whom the institution has so greatly thriven, may see their way to erect a large covered play-ground, so that the children may have the great advantage of free active play and exercise in wet or cold, as well as in warm and dry weather.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.  
Larbert  
Institution.

About 140 children were recently entertained at a picnic by the Honourable Mrs Claud Hamilton at Dunmore Park, and the entertainment appears to have been greatly enjoyed.

Between 70 and 80 of the children go to the churches of the neighbourhood; this is recorded with great commendation. The children are provided with proper church-going clothes, suitable for all states of weather.

Nearly all the present nurses have been long in the service of the institution—their length of service varying from 3 to 10 years.

Between 50 and 60 of the children are going to pass their summer holiday at their homes.

The institution continues to be managed with great ability and conscientiousness, and it is fulfilling its purpose admirably.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

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## LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

H.M. General  
Prison, Perth.

PERTH, 13th February 1891.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

The number of persons confined in the Department at present is 53—39 of whom are men and 14 women. Since the last visit of a Commissioner in Lunacy, 5 men have been admitted, and 11 men and 1 woman have been either discharged or removed.

The condition of the Department was found very satisfactory. I have great pleasure in again reporting as has been stated in many previous reports, that the way in which the patients are managed is marked not only by great ability, but also by great humanity. The management of the class of patients who form the majority of the inmates of the Department involves exceptional difficulties on account of the specially large proportion whose insanity makes them dangerous to others; and these difficulties are increased in certain directions by the necessity of keeping the prison aspect of the establishment constantly in view. The fact that the inmates must be treated as prisoners necessarily prevents the adoption of some of the modes of treatment which facilitate the management of the inmates of institutions administered solely as asylums or hospitals for the insane. The Prison Commissioners and Dr McNaughtan are therefore to be congratulated on the way in which the inmates are induced to conduct themselves in an orderly manner without the use of such expedients as mechanical restraint. This result is obtained to a large extent by the care which is taken to provide every inmate as far as possible with some occupation which gives healthy exercise for both mind and body. The chief resource for this purpose is the cultivation of the large garden attached to the Department; but indoor occupations are not neglected, and it was observed that the employment of the male inmates in such occupations as painting, carpentry and upholstery has been increased.

It was pleasing to see a recognition, on the part of many of the inmates, of the kindly consideration with which they are treated.



Appendix B.

PERTH, 11th August 1891.

Commissioners' Entries.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

H.M. General Prison, Perth.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited to-day the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

There are 42 men and 15 women at present in the Department. Since the date of last visit, 13th February 1871, 5 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died. Of the 7 persons admitted 5 were Queen's pleasure prisoners—2 of them being recommitments after conditional discharge—1 was a convict under a 10 years' sentence, and 1 was an imprisonment prisoner under a 4 months' sentence.

The Governor and Dr M'Naughtan were absent at the time of the visit, and I was accompanied by the Deputy Governor. The wards were found in excellent order and everything that was seen indicated ability and good sense in the management.

## APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS  
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

## REPORT BY DR SIBBALD.

Report by Dr  
Sibbald.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian. The following statement shows the number of each class of patients visited :—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS—

<i>Under Curatory—</i>	M.	F.	T.			
Resident with strangers,	4	6	10			
Resident with relatives,	1	6	7			
<i>Not under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers,	6	15	21			
Total private patients,	—	—	—	11	27	38

## PAUPER PATIENTS—

Resident with strangers,	12	37	49			
Resident with relatives,	27	25	52			
Total pauper patients,	—	—	—	39	62	101
Total private and pauper,				50	89	139

The following statement shows the number of each class, according as they were provided for either as single patients or in specially licensed houses :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—	M.	F.	T.
Single patients,	5	16	21
In specially licensed houses,	6	11	17
PAUPER PATIENTS—			
Single patients,	34	36	70
In specially licensed houses,	5	26	31
Total,	50	89	139

The condition of the patients visited in the county of Midlothian during the year 1891 continues to afford evidence that the system under which patients are now provided for in private dwellings and subjected to official supervision is well adapted to promote the interests of the insane. A separate report upon the condition of each patient was, as usual, transmitted to the Board immediately after the patient was visited. In no case did the condition of the patient call for any important interference. In a few cases recommendations were made with a view to effect improvements, and in all cases these recommendations were complied with.

## Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr  
Sibbald.

There is again a slight decrease in the number of pauper patients. This, as has been said before, is due to a growing preference among the authorities of the urban parishes for some of the rural parts of the county of Fife as places for the boarding out of their pauper lunatics. Most of the patients provided for in private dwellings by the parishes of the City of Edinburgh and St Cuthbert's are now located in that county.

*Private Patients.*—During the year 1 male and 3 female patients have been placed on the register of private patients; 1 female patient has recovered; 1 male and 1 female patient have been removed to other counties; 1 female patient has been transferred to an asylum, and 2 female patients have died.

*Pauper Patients.*—The changes that have taken place among the pauper patients are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	T.
Placed upon the Register in 1891, . . . . .	1	2	3
Transferred from other counties, . . . . .	—	3	3
Transferred from asylums, . . . . .	1	7	8
<hr/>			
Total additions to the numbers in } Midlothian, . . . . .	2	12	14
<hr/>			
Transferred to other counties, . . . . .	1	1	2
Transferred to asylums, . . . . .	3	8	11
Recovered, . . . . .	—	1	1
Removed from Poor Roll, . . . . .	—	2	2
Died, . . . . .	1	7	8
<hr/>			
Total Removals, . . . . .	5	19	24



## REPORT BY DR FRASER.

TABLE I.

TABLE showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1891.

Appendix C.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.		Pauper Patients.									Number of Patients Visited.
				Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.						
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1. Argyll, . . . . .	31	.	7	7	46	56	102	24	7	31	140		
2. Banff, . . . . .	17	1	1	2	20	29	49	.	12	12	63		
3. Berwick, . . . . .	8	2	.	2	5	17	22	1	4	5	29		
4. Clackmannan, . . . . .	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	5		
5. Dumbarton, . . . . .	8	2	5	7	3	5	8	.	.	.	15		
6. Dumfries, . . . . .	17	1	1	2	13	13	26	1	1	2	30		
7. Elgin, . . . . .	12	3	3	6	15	18	33	7	12	19	58		
8. Forfar, . . . . .	25	.	1	1	29	40	69	4	18	22	92		
9. Haddington, . . . . .	12	6	8	14	11	10	21	3	6	9	44		
10. Inverness, . . . . .	17	.	4	4	46	69	115	9	18	27	146		
11. Lanark, . . . . .	22	9	8	17	44	74	118	27	50	77	212		
12. Nairn, . . . . .	4	1	.	1	4	6	10	.	.	.	11		
13. Peebles, . . . . .	3	2	2	4	.	3	3	.	.	.	7		
14. Renfrew, . . . . .	13	2	4	6	7	17	24	.	3	3	33		
15. Roxburgh, . . . . .	10	.	7	7	6	14	20	.	3	3	30		
16. Selkirk, . . . . .	3	.	1	1	.	10	10	.	.	.	11		
17. Stirling, . . . . .	18	2	4	6	17	13	30	46	90	136	172		
18. Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides), . . . . .	16	.	.	.	56	57	113	.	.	.	113		
Total, . . . . .	239	32	57	89	323	453	776	122	224	346	1211		

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.  
Report by Dr Fraser.

During the past year, as the above table shows, I visited and reported on 1211 patients in private dwellings. Of these, 89 were private patients and 1122 were pauper patients, of whom 776 were provided for singly and 346 were in specially licensed houses.

In addition to this amount of visitation, I revisited all the pauper lunatics in the parishes of Lanark and Lesmahagow, in the county of Lanark, and in the parishes of Balfour, Drymen, Fintry, Killearn, and Kippen, in the county of Stirling. These parishes contain aggregations of the boarded-out insane. A considerable number of patients resident in other parishes were also revisited, and several patients were visited more than twice.

An interchange of certain counties were made last year between Dr Lawson and myself with the approval of the Board. The counties of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ayr, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright were transferred to Dr Lawson's district, and the counties of Argyll, Dumfries, and the Islands of Skye, and of the outer Hebrides were transferred to my district.

## Appendix C.

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## PAUPER LUNATICS.

*General Observations.*

My opinion regarding the private-dwelling system, after fourteen years' experience, continues to be that it is, under the supervision of the Board, a useful and advantageous way of providing for a considerable number of the insane. It is impossible without experience to pronounce a trustworthy opinion upon this system. Many who had been adverse to it came after a practical acquaintance with it to be advocates of its usefulness and advantages. On the other hand, those who have condemned the system are either those who have had no practical knowledge of it or have hastily or superficially looked at it. Even those who have had large experience of the treatment of the insane are not in a position to form a trustworthy judgment as to their treatment in private dwellings if the experience has been merely asylum experience. To form such a judgment it is necessary to see patients in private dwellings frequently and in a great variety of circumstances, to ascertain their individual histories, to know the character of their insanity, to have made careful enquiry into their mode of life, and to have watched their progress from time to time. My work for many years has given me an opportunity of doing all this; and it has also given me a wide knowledge of the home-life of the poor in every part of Scotland. I have thus been led to appreciate the happiness which may accompany humble surroundings, to form a high opinion of the intelligence, integrity, and kindness which are to be found among the peasantry, and to satisfy myself that, when reasonable care is taken in the selection of patients and of guardians, a large number of the pauper insane who are harmless and incurable can be more suitably provided for in private dwellings than in any other way. I feel confident that a fuller knowledge of the facts is all that is required to dispel the doubts which are still occasionally expressed as to the success of the system as at present administered.

No system of providing for the insane is perfect, and no system should be judged solely from its defects. When the merits of the private-dwelling system are investigated, they will be found to consist of (1) home-life with its domestic surroundings and interests; (2) individualisation; (3) liberty and contentment; (4) opportunities for remunerative employment or for becoming self-supporting; and these advantages are obtained in conditions favourable to physical well-being and to mental health. I do not deny that in the care of the insane in private dwellings undesirable things occur, as they do in the care of the insane in asylums; but under the supervision of the Board and their officers the efforts to reduce or to remove them, are, on the whole, successful.

*Admissions.*

The following table shows that the number of new cases among the pauper lunatics visited and reported on by me during 1891 was 123. Of these, 85 were placed under private care on being discharged from asylums, and 43 were intimated to the Board while resident in private dwellings.

One of the distinctive features of the statistics of my district for 1891 is the smallness of the number of new cases. A comparison, for instance, between 1891 and the three previous years shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of new cases in that part of my district which is formed of those counties which have been continuously under my supervision during the last four years. The number of new cases in these counties for 1888 was 132; for 1889, 117; for 1890, 128; and for 1891, 99. There has not been during 1891 any active or special boarding-out movement in any part of my district, but in the majority of the counties under my supervision there has been a small but steady effort to utilize and extend the private-dwelling system. It is to be expected that, after the large and active transference of pauper lunatics from asylums to private dwellings which has characterised the last few years, there should now, in certain counties at least, be a decrease in the number so placed.

TABLE II.

Table showing the Admissions in each County during the Year.

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Counties.	Placed under Private Care on being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Placed under Private Care without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Total Number placed under Private Care.	Of Patients placed under Private Care.	
				Placed under Guardianship of Relatives.	Placed under Guardianship of Unrelated Persons.
1. Argyll, . . .	10	3	13	4	9
2. Banff, . . . .	6	...	6	1	5
3. Berwick, . . .	4	1	5	4	1
4. Clackmannan, .	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dumbarton, . .	1	1	2	2	...
6. Dumfries, . . .	1	2	3	2	1
7. Elgin, . . . .	3	...	3	2	1
8. Forfar, . . . .	9	1	10	4	6
9. Haddington, . .	1	2	3	3	...
10. Inverness, . .	11	6	17	10	7
11. Lanark, . . . .	12	11	23	15	8
12. Nairn, . . . .	2	...	2	...	2
13. Peebles, . . . .	1	...	1	...	1
14. Renfrew, . . . .	2	...	2	...	2
15. Roxburgh, . . .	6	2	8	7	1
16. Selkirk, . . . .	2	...	2	1	1
17. Stirling, . . . .	13	2	15	1	14
18. Western Isles, .	1	12	13	13	...
Totals, . . . .	85	43	128	69	59

1. *Removals from Asylums.*

Argyll contained 10 new cases at the time I visited in 1891. Of these, 4 were chargeable to the parishes of the county and 6 to the parishes outside the county. Since I visited this county in 1884, suitable homes for the quiet and harmless pauper insane have been found in three localities, viz., Islay, Strachur, and Benderloch. The finding in these three districts of suitable homes and guardians for pauper lunatics goes far to prove what I have always held, namely, that there are throughout Scotland many localities in which suitable homes can be found for the harmless, quiet, and easily-managed insane if they were diligently and intelligently sought for. Islay contains at this time 26 pauper lunatics—7 of whom are chargeable to its own parishes, 18 are chargeable to Govan, and 1 is chargeable to another outside Argyllshire parish. These patients chargeable to Govan are boarded with crofters, and they, with two exceptions, appeared to me to be comfortably provided for, to be well nourished, to be doing well, and to be usefully and healthily employed. Strachur contains at present 10 patients chargeable to Greenock and Dunoon, and they are boarded with crofters and cottars. They lead a healthy open-air life, and are usefully occupied as far as their mental condition admits. Benderloch is a district lying north of Connel Ferry, near Oban, and at the time of my visit it contained 4 patients chargeable to the Abbey parish, Paisley. I mention this district to say that I was most favourably impressed with the guardians and their homes; they are superior to any in the former districts mentioned, and I gathered from what I heard there that many such high-class homes could be obtained for suitable pauper lunatics in this locality, and I am of the opinion that the interests of the insane would be promoted by the extension of the private-dwelling system in this district.

It has been alleged by Inspectors of Argyllshire parishes that they cannot remove pauper lunatics from the Argyll and Bute District Asylum who are



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suitable for private care, because they cannot find good homes for them. What I have just said, however, shows that Inspectors of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire can and do find good homes in Argyllshire for their harmless and incurable pauper lunatics.

2. Banff had, during 1891, an increase of 6 in the number of the pauper insane in private dwellings. I recommended the Board to order the return of one patient to the District Asylum, but this is the only badly selected patient out of the 18 who have been boarded-out since the beginning of 1889. In this small county the number of the pauper insane in private dwellings has, in consequence of the boarding-out movement referred to in previous reports, increased from 44 in 1888 to 61 in 1891, and the number of the pauper insane in the District Asylum chargeable to Banffshire parishes has decreased from 133 on 1st January 1889 to 116 on 1st January 1892.

3. Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, which form the Roxburgh Lunacy District, contained at the time of visitation 12 new cases—9 from the District Asylum and 3 from other asylums. These patients were, with one exception, found suitable for private care, were satisfactorily provided for, and were doing well. During the last four years, 31 patients have been sent from the District Asylum to private dwellings, and I consider that this number indicates that the discharge of those pauper lunatics who no longer require institutional care and treatment is steadily kept in view by the Medical Superintendent.

4. Clackmannan, Dumbarton, and Stirling, which are counties comprised within the Stirling Lunacy District, contained 16 new cases during my visitations in 1891. Of these, 6 were chargeable to parishes in these counties and 10 to parishes outside them. In Stirlingshire there are localities in which there are aggregations of the boarded-out pauper insane, but the bulk of them are chargeable to the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Glasgow. I have visited and reported upon 88 new cases in the county of Stirling during the last four years.

5. Elgin and Haddington call for no comment, unless it is that there have only been 6 new cases in the county of Elgin and 8 in the county of Haddington visited and reported on during the last four years. It may, therefore, be said that the private-dwelling system is but sparingly taken advantage of by the officials of the parishes and of the two District Asylums in these two counties.

6. Forfarshire contained only 9 new cases at my visitation in 1891. The Dundee parochial authorities prefer certain localities in Fife as places for the boarding-out of their pauper lunatics. My belief, however, is that there is an abundance of suitable homes and guardians in many Forfarshire parishes, and among others, in Kirkden, Kinnell, Inverkeillour, Inverarity, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle, and as the aggregations in Fifeshire are getting larger than is desirable, I should be glad to see the Dundee Parochial Board seeking homes in Forfarshire parishes.

7. Inverness-shire had 11 patients at my visit in 1891 who had been removed from the District Asylum and placed in private dwellings since my visit in 1890. There has been for some years a steady increase in the number of the pauper insane in private dwellings in this county, especially in the parish of Inverness. The Parochial Board of this parish send every six months, to the District Asylum, a Committee consisting of the chairman, one or more members, the two Medical Officers, and the Inspector of Poor and his assistant, for the purpose of interviewing all the pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish, and, after conferring with the Medical Superintendent, a selection is made of patients deemed suitable for private care. In this way the number in the asylum chargeable to this parish is kept as small as possible, and the number in private dwellings has greatly increased. The latter number has increased from 15 in 1870 to 53 in 1891. Suitable homes and guardians have been found in the districts of Leackin, Abriachin, and Caiplick.

8. Lanarkshire calls for no special remarks. There were 12 patients in 1891 who had been removed from asylums and placed under private care since my visit in 1890. There are two parishes in this county, Lesmahagow and Lanark, in which there are aggregations of the boarded-out insane, but the bulk of them are chargeable to parishes in Renfrewshire—chiefly to Paisley, Abbey, and Eastwood. The urban parishes of Glasgow prefer to send their pauper lunatics to localities in the counties of Stirling, Perth, Ayr, and Argyll.

## 2. Intimations.

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The number of pauper lunatics intimated to the Board while resident in private dwellings in my district was for 1891, 43. Two of these cases were idiot children under 5 years of age, and 10 were the subjects of epilepsy. Of these 43 patients, 31 are imbecile or idiotic, and 12 were the subjects of acquired insanity. I found 6 of these patients unsatisfactorily cared for, and, as a result of the Board's interference on their behalf, 3 were removed to asylums, 2 were transferred to more satisfactory guardianship, and 1 was removed from the poor-roll in consequence of the refusal of the relatives to acquiesce in the Board's views of what was necessary for the idiot's proper care.

*Discharges.*

The following are the numbers which have been discharged from all causes during the year in my district :—

1. Recoveries, . . . . .	16
2. Removals from Poor-Roll, . . . . .	21
3. Removals to Asylums, . . . . .	50
4. Deaths, . . . . .	73
Total, . . . . .	160

*Recoveries.*

The recoveries among the pauper lunatics whom I visited in 1891 were 16. Of these, 5 were of patients who were on probation at the time I reported on them, and who were discharged recovered at the expiry of the probationary period. Eight patients were after being under guardianship in private dwellings for periods varying from 1 to 10 years certified as sane by the parochial medical officers of their respective parishes, and removed from the register of the Board as recovered. Three pauper lunatics were certified as 'not insane' and placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses. There is reason, however, to doubt whether these 3 persons had really ceased to be insane.

*Removals from the Poor-Roll.*

The removals from the poor-roll in my district during 1891 were 21. I have analysed the various reasons for the withdrawal of relief from those pauper lunatics, and I find that 8 patients were removed either on account of the improved circumstances of the parents or relatives who were the guardians, or on account of relatives removing them to their own care from that of strangers with the consent of the Parochial Boards; that 4 patients became self-supporting and were no longer in need of parochial aid; that 2 patients escaped and, not having been found within 28 days, were removed from the poor-roll and from the register of the Board; and that 7 patients were removed from the poor-roll because their relatives, who were incompetent guardians, and whose care of the patients were very unsatisfactory, refused to allow of their removal either to the asylum or to better homes and guardianships. These 7 patients, not being dangerous to themselves or others, and not being subjected to seclusion, restraint, coercion, or cruelty in their treatment, no further procedure could be taken in regard to them, except to remove their names from the poor-roll in view of the Board refusing to sanction the unsatisfactory arrangements that were made for their care and treatment.

*Removals to Asylums.*

The removals to asylums of pauper lunatics in my district were 50. Of those, 11 were removed before they came under my observation, 28 were reported on by me during the year, and 11 had been reported on in previous years. The Board on my recommendation ordered 14 of these patients to be removed to

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asylums, and the remaining 36 had been sent to asylums at the instance of the local parochial officials.

On analysing the causes which led to the return of these patients to asylums, I find that 4 patients had to be removed on account of the bodily illness either of the guardians or of the patients; that 24 had become unfit mentally to continue in private dwellings after periods of residence, varying from 1 year to 30 years; that 16 had to be returned to asylums after a trial under private care, varying from a few days to under a year; that 2 had to be sent to institutions, owing to eroticism, or on account of the danger of sexual accident; and that 4 had to be removed, owing to bad care and guardianship. The large number returned to asylums after a brief trial under private care, indicates that the selection of the patients had not been in all cases well judged.

*Deaths.*

The main feature in the deaths among the patients in private dwellings in my district during 1891 is the largeness of their number, but a consideration of the causes of death shows that influenza and the respiratory diseases, which frequently complicate this malady, constitute the chief factors which have resulted in this high mortality. There were 73 deaths,—28 males and 45 females.

There were, 2 cases of accidental drowning which, I report upon under Accidents.

The causes of death, as certified by the parochial medical officers, are as follows :—

## 1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—

(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	4
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, . . . . .	3
(3) Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion, . . . . .	2
(4) Organic Disease of Brain, . . . . .	1
	— 10

## 2. Thoracic Affections :—

(1) Consumption, . . . . .	7
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., . . . . .	11
(3) Influenza, . . . . .	9
(4) Diseases of Heart, . . . . .	8
	— 35

## 3. Abdominal Affections :—

(1) Inflammation of Stomach, Peritonitis, &c., . . . . .	2
(2) Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c., . . . . .	2
	— 4

## 4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &amp;c., . . . . .

3

## 5. General Debility and Old Age, . . . . .

19

## 6. Accidents, . . . . .

2

— 24

Total, . . . . . 73

*Escapes and Accidents.*

There were 12 escapes among the patients in my district during 1891. In 8 instances they occurred among those who had not been long in private dwellings, and investigations into the reasons which caused these patients to leave the homes in which they had been placed, showed that they resulted either from a desire to go and see their relatives, or from an attack of restlessness. It can be easily understood that when patients find themselves in private dwellings, some of them should have a desire to go to the houses of their relatives, but the number who act upon this desire is, where the total number under the care of strangers in private dwellings is considered, comparatively few. My experience is that such patients generally settle down contentedly in the homes provided for them after they find that their relatives are either unwilling or unable to receive them. Two of these 12 patients succeeded in being absent from the homes of their guardians for over 28 days, and their names, therefore, fell under



the 6th Section of 29 & 30 Vict. Cap. 51, to be removed from the register of the Board. But both these patients were ultimately found, one at his mother's house where he at present remains, and the other at the house of an acquaintance from which she was ultimately removed to the ordinary wards of a poorhouse. Nothing untoward happened to any of these 12 patients who escaped, and of the other 10, 1 was replaced in an asylum, and 7 are still in private dwellings under the care of their former guardians.

There have been 2 fatal accidents by drowning. Both of them appear to have been pure accidents; in other words, they were accidents such as frequently happen among the general community, and were not the result of suicidal impulse. A. G., an imbecile woman, aged 45, boarded with guardians who kept a dairy, fell into a canal one foggy evening last March, and was drowned. She had for over a year been in the habit of taking milk to her guardian's customers, a duty she liked very much as it enabled her to call upon her acquaintances, and the customers were kind to her. On going along the path at the side of the canal, on an evening when the weather was foggy, she slipped in and was drowned, and her body was found in the basin of the canal adjoining the lock. The second case of drowning happened in the Caledonian Canal at Inverness. The patient was a mild dement, and had been in a private dwelling since October 1878. After full inquiry by the Procurator-Fiscal and the Inspector of Poor, they came to the conclusion that the drowning had been 'the result of pure accident.'

Only 2 injuries fall to be reported, one the fracture of the right radius from a fall, in the case of an old woman of 80, and the second, a deep cut in the arm from a fall, also in the case of an old woman.

I regret that I have to record 2 sexual accidents. The risks of such accidents are kept well in view by the Board and by the Visiting Commissioners. Whenever the case of a young imbecile woman is intimated to the Board, the attention of the Inspector of Poor is drawn to the risk of sexual accidents, and an inquiry is made as to whether the guardianship and the arrangements for the care of the patient are such as to prevent such an accident. When the patient is visited the risk of sexual accident is again discussed with the guardian and the parochial officials, and everything is done to induce the guardians to exercise great care. When the guardianship is defective, or when the patient is believed to be actively erotic, then removal to an asylum is ordered, or a change of guardianship is required when the existing guardianship is not regarded as satisfactory. Much care is therefore taken to guard against sexual accidents, and to render them as few as possible. The low tone of morality among the sane in certain districts of Scotland, sometimes renders the protection of imbecile or weak-minded young women a difficult task. It would, however, be difficult to justify the sending of every patient of child-bearing age to an asylum. There were, according to a table at the end of the 31st Annual Report, 699 female patients in private dwellings from 15 to 49 years of age. The expense of providing accommodation in asylums for such a number, would be very great. If they were sent to asylums, there would be no absolute guarantee against the risks of these accidents, and there would certainly be an unnecessary deprivation of liberty and loss of happiness to a great many of them. It must be borne in mind that sexual accidents do from time to time occur in asylums, in spite of the great protection which these institutions give to the female inmates.

C. G., an imbecile deaf-mute, aged 27, under the care of her mother who resided in a parish in Banffshire, was intimated to the Board as a single patient in 1880, and had been visited 9 times by Visiting Commissioners who warned the mother of the risk of sexual accident, which her imbecile daughter ran, unless she exercised careful supervision over her. The patient is of pleasing appearance, modest in her behaviour, and very retiring in disposition, and would allow no one to come near her. My opinion, therefore, is that she must have offered the strongest opposition to the perpetrator of the outrage upon her. The Inspector of Poor reported on the 29th December 1891, that she was pregnant; removal to another guardian, as proposed by the Inspector, was sanctioned by telegram, and the circumstances of the case were reported by the Board to the Procurator-Fiscal.

M. W., aged 44, dumb, and subject to slight attacks of melancholic dementia, was boarded with guardians who kept a dairy, had been with them for 3½ years

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when she gave birth to a child in March 1891. Her age and behaviour never caused me to entertain any fear as to sexual danger. I was accompanied by the local medical officer at one of my visits to the patient, and he assured me that her position and care were very satisfactory, and spoke in high terms of the guardians. The occurrence of the birth was at once reported to the Procurator-Fiscal who made full inquiries into the circumstances of the case, but he was unable to trace the father. The patient was, as early as possible after her confinement, sent to an asylum.

## PRIVATE PATIENTS.

As I dealt fully last year with the various classes of private patients under the jurisdiction of the Board, and with the different provisions of the law affecting them, I do not intend to enter into any further details regarding them this year. I visited in 1891, 89 private or curatory patients—32 males and 57 females. There were 12 new cases visited and reported on, and there were 3 recoveries, 1 removal to an asylum, and 10 deaths during the year.

## REPORT BY DR LAWSON. Appendix C.

In compliance with the requirements of the Board, I beg to submit the following report of work done by me during the year 1891. The following Table will show the number of patients in private dwellings visited by me during the course of the year.

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.  
Report by Dr Lawson.

TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.							No. of Patients Visited.
				Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
	M.	F.	T.				M.	F.	T.	M.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	3	3	6	29	42	71	5	2	7	84	
Ayr, . . . . .	3	3	6	22	33	55	17	45	62	123	
Bute, . . . . .	5	2	7	25	24	49	5	7	12	68	
Caithness, . . . . .	.	.	.	32	41	73	.	2	2	75	
Fife—											
Markinch and Kennoway, . . . . .	.	1	1	4	5	9	52	103	155	165	
Other Parishes, . . . . .	4	7	11	11	24	35	63	108	171	217	
Kincardine, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	1	4	
Kinross, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	7	7	11	
Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	.	2	2	10	11	21	.	2	2	25	
Linlithgow, . . . . .	.	1	1	6	11	17	.	.	.	18	
Orkney, . . . . .	1	.	1	13	9	22	.	.	.	23	
Perth—											
Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith, . . . . .	.	3	3	1	.	1	16	68	84	88	
Other Parishes, . . . . .	5	9	14	49	42	91	17	23	40	145	
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	1	2	3	47	45	92	.	.	.	95	
Shetland, . . . . .	.	.	.	21	27	48	2	1	3	51	
Sutherland, . . . . .	.	.	.	14	23	37	.	.	.	37	
Wigtown, . . . . .	.	.	.	20	28	48	.	.	.	48	
	22	33	55	307	369	676	177	369	546	1277	

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS VISITED.

Table I shows that during the year 1891 I visited 1277 persons of unsound mind residing in private dwellings. A considerable proportion of these patients were seen twice during the year, about 50 of them were visited three times, and several of them were the subjects of repeated visitation and prolonged inquiry on account of special features which their condition and circumstances presented. Amongst all who are concerned with the visitation of lunatics in private dwellings, the value of special visitation of barely satisfactory or doubtfully suitable cases is fully recognised. It gives to the inspection of such cases an importance greater than that which pertains to a visit paid as an item of the ordinary visitation of a district. It produces a greater effect upon the individual patient and guardian, and indirectly creates in the minds of other guardians in the neighbourhood an impression that, as at any time they them-



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selves may be taken by surprise, it is necessary that the careful performance of their duty should be unremitting. I visited in 1891 a larger number of patients than I have ever seen in previous years, namely 1277. This number is greater by 506 than the number visited by me in 1879, the year of my first complete visitation of a district. This great augmentation of the numbers to be visited has necessarily brought under my supervision an increased number of persons for whom special visitation is desirable; but it has also diminished the amount of time available for the making of special visits. Such visits, and the carrying out of the measures which they usually suggest, absorb much time; but, as the effects produced by them are of undoubted value to the patients, it is a matter for consideration whether this time could not be spared from other parts of the work which experience shows to be less necessary. These special inquiries generally aim either at the correction of some actual defect in the treatment of a patient, or at the forming of a decision whether, in his own interests and those of the public, his residence out of an institution is desirable. The systematic visitation of all the patients in a county seeks, in the majority of cases, to determine whether the standard of efficiency and comfort, which the Visiting Commissioner already knows to be high, is being maintained. With regard to at least the half of such cases the Visiting Commissioner has definite knowledge and matured opinions both as to the suitability of the patients and the efficiency of their guardians. Changes which occur amongst them can be readily dealt with and reported upon by the Parochial Medical Officer and the Inspector of Poor. But, in the instances where special investigations are considered to be necessary, there are existing evils to be corrected, and there may be opposition which requires to be overcome by the persistent demonstration of defects in the manner of providing for and dealing with a patient. In such cases, only an official directly responsible to the Board can conduct the necessary inquiry. I am of opinion, therefore, that facilities should be afforded for a considerable concentration of the attention of the Deputy Commissioners on cases which, on visitation, are found to be in some respect or other unsatisfactory.

These facilities can be obtained by visiting, at longer intervals than hitherto, those patients whose environment is known to be good and little subject to change.

#### *General Observations.*

A general survey of the work of the year enables me to state with confidence:—

1. That in my district the parochial officials and authorities in all the populous parishes, and also those of other parishes who take a liberal and progressive view of their duties, show themselves to be in active sympathy with the system of boarding-out their eligible insane paupers in private dwellings; and that they are convinced of the benefits of the system on both humane and economic grounds.

2. That there is at least no 'falling off' from the standard of comfort and freedom enjoyed by patients resident in private dwellings.

3. That amongst the patients who for some time have been under the control of the Board there are very few whose condition is not satisfactory.

4. That the patients who, during my last visitation, were seen in houses not previously visited by me, were provided for amongst guardians whose character and mode of life guaranteed kindness and comfort.

In conducting my visitation I have again given prominence to four particulars. I have tried to determine to what extent the patients associated with and participated in the family life of the guardians; to find out whether, on suitable occasions, they were sent or taken out of doors and into the open country; to satisfy myself whether the sleeping accommodation in specially licensed houses was sufficient for all exigencies; and to take notice of any upward movement in the rates of board paid for the maintenance of patients.

With regard to the first of these particulars, I am able to state that there are now very few cases in which, on visitation, the patients are not found in the actual society of the guardians. Only in two instances was it necessary to call the attention of the Board to a neglect of this requirement, and steps have, in these instances, been taken which, I hope, will bring about a change for the better.

The question of giving the patients regular exercise in the open air is a somewhat less simple one. In a large number of cases the dwellings occupied by the patients are situated in the open country, and the performing of house work and engaging in little occupations in the immediate neighbourhood seem to afford them sufficient exercise and change. In other instances, such as, where there are aggregations of specially licensed houses in villages, and where the garden attached to each house is small, it is necessary that, when possible, the patients should be sent on errands, or allowed, when they can be trusted, to take walks in the surrounding country, more particularly in the company of their guardians. This point needs to be constantly pressed upon the guardians, inasmuch as many of them have themselves no natural inclination to take the outdoor exercise which would be of benefit to them. For instance, I had to report during the past year about a specially licensed house in the parish of K., in Ayrshire, that, though the house and patients were scrupulously clean and tidy, and though the latter showed every indication of kind and, even, affectionate treatment, their movements were limited to the floor of the cottage and a garden path 18 yards long, upon which only one of them could walk at a time. The cottage was less than 50 yards distant from the open country, where the patients could have walked or sat upon the banks without any risk of interference. This, however, is an extreme instance, and as the guardian pleaded misapprehension of her instructions, and the Board drew the attention of the parochial authority to the case, an improvement will probably be affected before my next visitation. When commenting on this subject it should also be observed that the amount of freedom which patients in a specially licensed house can obtain is sometimes determined and limited by the inability of, say, one patient out of four to go out into the open air. If the guardian cannot herself leave the house, because one of her patients is an invalid, she has a valid excuse for not taking out the other patients. This is one reason why invalids and aged persons should not be sent from institutions into private dwellings without careful consideration.

The sufficiency of the sleeping accommodation, particularly in specially licensed houses, is a highly important subject of inquiry. It has come into prominence during recent years, because of a change which has occurred in the character of the houses to which special licences have been granted. It has all along been a requirement of the Board that patients in specially licensed houses should have separate beds. It so happened that, to begin with, a large proportion of those who applied for special licences were hand-loom weavers, who, by the introduction of power-looms, had been thrown out of employment and left in occupation of houses which (in many cases their own property) contained accommodation which had been occupied by looms. Bedsteads were substituted for the looms, and, as in most cases the former had to be procured for the occasion, one was got for each patient according to the Board's requirement. Under such conditions, exemption from the operation of this requirement was never contemplated by the guardians. Probably the same state of matters prevailed in the farmhouses where patients were, at that early stage, sanctioned to reside. In counties where hand-loom weaving was a general industry, the crofter, the small farmer, and even the small laird often had part of their dwellings fitted up with hand-looms, which, as amongst the villagers, would be replaced by single bedsteads when they began to take patients into their houses. During the past 10 or 12 years, however, the circumstances of those who have obtained special licences have been different. Frequently, the applicants have been elderly people who, having brought up and dispersed their families, have had leisure and accommodation as a consequence; or they have been persons who, being a grade above the earlier class of guardians, have had accommodation already fitted up with the usual double bedsteads. In these and similar instances, the question began and frequently continued to arise, 'cannot this rule be relaxed and two patients be allowed to occupy a bed in which there is undoubtedly plenty of room for them?' With regard to male patients this question always has been and always is answered with a decided negative. With regard to female patients individual cases have been separately considered. When each of the two patients has expressed a preference to share the bed, the modification of the regulation has been permitted. When, however, one or other of them has expressed an objection, or either of them has habits which would make her obnoxious to her neighbour, the regulation of the Board has been pressed upon the notice of the guardian, and it is generally at once and always sooner or later complied with. Even when, the patients being willing, the regula-

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tion requiring separate beds is not enforced, such inquiry is always made as is necessary to satisfy the Visiting Commissioner that separate beds would be available in cases of illness or any other emergency.

It is not necessary to defend on its merits this conditional exemption in the case of female patients from the regulation requiring separate beds in specially licensed houses. Amongst all classes, from domestic servants upwards, people living under unexceptionable social conditions are habituated to the custom of the sharing of a bed by two females. Amongst pauper lunatics, as amongst the sane, the practice has its advantages; but in dealing with the insane in private dwellings, it has to be kept in mind that there are qualifications which exist with respect to them which do not affect private individuals. Whilst admitting that in many cases the regulation may be relaxed with actual benefit to the patients, I think that, when deliberating upon particular cases, the following amongst other considerations should be kept in mind:—

1. That many women, insane as well as sane, prefer not to share a bed with another woman to whom they have no particular attachment. I have seen this dislike manifested very strongly amongst some insane women.

2. That one or other of the insane women may be an epileptic, or of depraved habits, or a nocturnal talker, or restless through delusions or hallucinations. I have also seen instances of all these disqualifications, and, of course, took steps at once to arrange a modification.

3. That there may be unsuitability on the part of both of the patients concerned.

4. That when a patient takes an illness lasting for some time, the joint occupation of a bed might be highly injurious to both her and her companion.

5. That if, of two companions who have slept together without objection or complaint, one is removed and her place taken by a new patient from the asylum, both the old and the new patient may object to share a bed with a total stranger, and the new patient is liable to be upset at the very beginning of her residence, as a patient, in a private dwelling.

6. If, by the too general relaxation of this regulation, groups of two patients or more are placed in houses where there is accommodation for only half the number, and, almost simultaneously, neighbouring houses become similarly licensed, the influx of patients is apt to be too rapid and to cause inconvenience and discontent amongst the sane community.

As I have known several instances of late in which Inspectors of Poor have applied for and obtained a special licence for two patients to reside in a house containing only one available bed, I think that the form of application for special licences should contain the query 'Can each of the patients have a separate bed?' The Visiting Commissioner could then, when first he visits the house, grant or withhold an exemption from the regulation, according to the judgment which he may form upon the spot.

With regard to rates of payment, it can be confidently stated that there is no tendency to offer a larger weekly sum than 7s. for the board and maintenance of insane paupers in private dwellings. Of the Urban parishes, that are systematically placing their insane poor in Rural districts, St Nicholas (Aberdeen) and Old Machar find excellent homes for a weekly payment of 5s. 6d. and 6s., the City Parish of Edinburgh pays 6s. and 7s., St Cuthberts 7s., the City of Glasgow 7s., Govan 6s. 6d. and 7s., and Barony 6s. 6d. and 7s. per week. Individual instances, in which a rate exceeding 7s. a week is paid, at once attract attention, and unless special reasons exist why an unusually high allowance should be granted, a strong representation of the inexpediency of going above a widely recognised maximum rate is made, and in due course a reduction is effected. It is not necessary that I should repeat the reasons, which to me were convincing, that a weekly payment of 7s. is one sufficiently lucrative to guardians, and that a higher rate might be accompanied by serious disadvantages. The question is fully discussed in my General Report contained in Appendix D of the 25th Annual Report of the General Board.

*Admissions and Discharges.*

The following Table will show the number of patients who, during the past year, have been placed or allowed to remain in private dwellings; and the



number of those who, by death or otherwise, have ceased to be provided for in Appendix C. this manner :—

	Removals.								Admissions.	Balance.	
	Died.		To Asylum.		Recovered.		Removed from Roll.				Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen, . . . .	2	4	4	2	2	1	1	...	16	21	+ 5
Ayr, . . . . .	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	...	13	23	+ 10
Bute, . . . . .	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	- 3
Caithness, . . . .	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	8	13	+ 5
Fife—											
Markinch and Kennoway, . . . .	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	15	22	+ 7
Other Parishes, . .	1	7	8	3	...	3	...	1	23	67	+ 44
Kincardine, . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	4	- 1
Kinross, . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kirkcudbright, . .	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	- 1
Linlithgow, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	- 2
Orkney, . . . .	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	- 1
Perth—											
Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith, . . .	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	+ 1
Other Parishes, . .	5	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	14	27	+ 13
Ross and Cromarty, .	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	18	+ 10
Shetland, . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...
Sutherland, . . .	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	- 1
Wigtown, . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	- 2
	25	46	25	11	5	6	6	5	130	214	+ 84

*Causes of Death amongst Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.*

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—

(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	9
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, . . . . .	3
(3) Organic Brain Diseases, . . . . .	4
	— 16

2. Thoracic Affections :—

(1) Consumption, . . . . .	5
(2) Influenza, . . . . .	6
(3) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., . . . . .	6
(4) Diseases of Heart, . . . . .	5
	— 22

3. Abdominal Affections :—

(1) Inflammation of Stomach, &c., . . . . .	6
(2) Diseases of Liver and Kidneys, . . . . .	3
(3) Dysentery and Diarrhoea, . . . . .	1
	— 10

4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c., . . . . .	2
5. General Debility and Old Age, . . . . .	17
6. Accidents, . . . . .	2
7. Suicide, . . . . .	1
8. Not Stated, . . . . .	1
	23

Total, . . . . . 71

*Admissions.*

It will be seen that the largest number of patients, who have been provided for in any one county, have been sent to the county of Fife. This number is 89, as compared with 86 in 1890, and 60 in 1889. The county of Perth comes next, with 33 as compared with 44 in 1890, and 30 in 1889. The patients added to aggregations in these counties have, however, been so few as not to cause crowding, or other inconvenience. The balance of admissions over discharges is 84, as compared with 117 in 1890, and 120 in 1889.

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*Deaths.*

Of the 71 persons who died, 38 had reached or passed the age of 60. Of the 38, there were 12 who were between 60 and 70 years of age, 18 between 70 and 80, 7 between 80 and 90, and 1 who had completed her 90th year. It will be seen that amongst the deaths 6 are certified as having been caused by Influenza. This disease, it has been observed, has caused great mental and physical deterioration amongst several patients who have been affected by it. This was particularly noticeable in the case of J. M'G., Kennoway, whose dementia was greatly deepened by his attack, and his physical activity much impaired. Two of the deaths resulted from accident, and one was a case of suicide. These will be further referred to when the untoward events which have occurred during the year are being commented on.

*Removals to Asylums.*

Of the 36 removals from private dwellings to institutions, 20 patients were so removed, through having been found to be, or to have become, unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings, through liability to excitement, or depraved habits. One was found to be suicidal, one was removed on account of illness, one on account of the risk of her becoming pregnant, and another because her guardianship was shown to be inefficient. Six of the removals were effected at the direct instigation of the Board, following upon my visitation of the patients, and most of the others had been the subject of such communications from the Board as eventually led the Inspectors of Poor to see that the removal of the patients was advisable. In one case this was effected after much and prolonged opposition by the patient's relatives, and only after the Sheriff's Officer had travelled almost 40 miles to enforce the order of the Court. Ten of the removals were occasioned by the patient's liability to wander; but the large number of such cases does not necessarily indicate that the proportion of patients who are given to aimless or intentional wandering has been augmented. I attribute it partly to the greater prominence which has been given to cases of this kind by the query which has recently been inserted in the visiting book of each patient, asking information about any escape or untoward event which has occurred since the patient was last seen by the Medical Officer. If I am right in this conjecture, the query has fulfilled a good purpose, as the inconvenience, expense, and danger which are associated with the residence of patients of this class in private dwellings, are in themselves considerable, and, on account of the public commotion and comment which the disappearance of such patients and the search for them is apt to cause, their presence in private dwellings is prejudicial to the interests of the great body of patients whose suitability for domestic care could not of itself be called in question.

*Recoveries.*

These present no features of interest except in the case of C. M., parish of K., who after 16 years of residence in private dwellings, was certified as no longer of unsound mind. In the early stages of her treatment, she was regarded as congenitally imbecile and somewhat intractable. She was fortunate in having had a succession of very good guardians, and an aptitude for household work; and her improvement in mental capacity and brightness was such that ultimately she could no longer be regarded as insane.

*Removals from the Roll.*

Two of these took place on the expiry of periods of probation. One followed upon the unsuccessful effort to persuade the relatives of a melancholic woman to consent to her removal to the asylum. They were people in comfortable circumstances, and it did not appear that the removal from the roll would act prejudicially on the patient. One removal was brought about by the escape of a patient, and the continuance of his absence till the expiration of the statutory

period ; and the others were due to improvement either in the patients' mental condition or in the circumstances of their relatives. Appendix C.

*Mishaps and Casualties.*

I am sorry to have to report that in the beginning of May last, a lamentable event occurred in the Island of Arran, which brought about the death of a female patient, named M. C., who had resided in a household there for nine years. The facts of the case are :—

M. C.'s guardian had two houses, one in which he and his family and the patient used to live, and which, like the older houses in Arran, was under the same roof as, but partitioned off from the byre. Two or three years ago he took possession of a new house which was built beside the old one. As is the custom in Arran, the sleeping accommodation in the old house was kept in repair, so that the family might return to it in summer, when the new house had been let to visitors. Members of the family also slept there when, on particular occasions, the cows needed special attention. For two or three weeks previous to the 9th of May, the guardian's wife and M. C. had been sleeping in the old house, in order to be near the cows during the time of calving. On the 9th of May the guardian's wife, her daughter being ill from tonsillitis and needing her attention, went to sleep in the new house, and pressed M. C. to come in with her ; but the latter requested to be allowed to remain where she was, as all the family would after a very few days be moving into the house where she then was. The guardian saw M. C. in bed about ten o'clock. The fire in the grate was very low. At 11.20 a member of the family returning home noticed flames in the old house. The guardian at once rushed towards M. C.'s apartment. She remembers nothing more of what took place, and it is stated that she was found unconscious within the building. It was discovered that the fire had begun in the end of the building where M. C. slept. When the byre, at the other end of the building, was first entered all the cattle but one were found dead. When it was possible to penetrate beyond the byre, M. C. was found to have perished, and most probably she had died (perhaps from suffocation) sometime before the fire was first observed.

I made full inquiries into the case and questioned many persons of this and other households. I found that the statements of the guardian's wife were fully confirmed by her neighbours, and that there was no reason to suspect that M. C. had been sleeping in the old house till the time when the two women left the new house together. It is a pity that the guardian was prevailed upon to allow M. C. to remain by herself in the old house. I am certain, however, that this want of discretion is the worst fault that can be ascribed to her. The whole stock of the farm was destroyed by the fire, and neither the cattle nor the buildings were insured ; so that the guardian lost much and could gain nothing by the accident.

After my inquiry into the circumstances of this lamentable case, I made a full investigation of the sleeping arrangements for all the patients in Arran, and dwelt upon the necessity for taking every precaution against such calamitous events.

C. R. or B., parish of K., died on 22nd August 1891—'the result of a fall 'over a garden wall.' She had been out of sight only for a few minutes, and when she was found at a short distance from the house, she complained of internal pain. The Medical Officer was sent for, and continued to visit her regularly. She was able to be out of bed daily, till a fortnight after the accident. This woman was known to be occasionally restless, and anxious to get to Edinburgh ; but, in general, she was composed and industrious. Several times her removal to the asylum was contemplated as a means of lessening the liability to such an accident as that which she ultimately sustained ; but, on each occasion, a consideration of all the circumstances led to the conclusion that her removal to an institution could not well be called for till her case had been longer under observation. From the nature of her symptoms it is highly probable that she had for several years laboured under grave internal disease ; and as the accident was not directly followed by serious consequences, it is more than likely that the fall acted unfavourably on already existing disease, and did not cause any new internal injury.

A. G., parish of K., was found on 11th November 1891, to have committed

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suicide. The history of this patient, as given when he was first seen by the Visiting Commissioner in 1889, was that he had been insane for fifteen years. During the greater part of that time, he had been maintaining himself by going from farm to farm and making himself useful. Latterly, however, it became evident that he was in danger of suffering from neglect and privation, and he was placed upon the roll, and sanctioned to reside in his own parish as a pauper lunatic. At that time he was in a state of great mental confusion, and had many insane notions, but no suicidal propensities. He was described as 'a quiet man, gentle in manner, and kindly in disposition.' He was a steady, trustworthy worker, and, in the statutory certificates, he was described as 'quite harmless both to himself and others.' When he was seen by me in April last, he had almost entirely given up his practice of going round amongst his friends in neighbouring farmhouses. His mental symptoms continued unchanged, and all that was observed at that time went to confirm the opinion that he was a patient for whom treatment in a private dwelling was clearly indicated. A. G. appears to have left his home on the 29th of October, and was subsequently seen at several farmhouses which he had formerly been in the habit of visiting. The guardian did not at first pay much attention to his absence, as, previous to the time when he had been duly certified, it was no unusual thing for him to be away for days and sometimes weeks, without coming to any harm. When an active search was instituted, it was found that he had called at a farmhouse, three miles distant from his home, and that he was offered and had accepted food. After paying a visit to another farmhouse, about a mile distant, he returned to the house at which he had first called, and was then seen to depart in the direction of his own home. On the 11th of November it was found that he had hanged himself on a tree, at the outside of a wood, between his guardian's house and the house at which he had called. The Procurator-Fiscal was informed, and he sanctioned the burial of the body.

Those who had seen and examined A. G., and those who for many years had intimately known him, had never noticed in his conversation or conduct anything which suggested the desirableness of taking precautions against suicide. For many years, during which his mental symptoms remained unchanged, he had been working alone in the fields for consecutive hours, and had often been miles away from home in charge of a horse and cart. Previous to his admission to the Poor Roll, he had been well known over a large area of country, but it is not known that he ever, by speech or act, gave anyone cause to suspect that, in giving him this large amount of liberty, any risk of his committing suicide was being incurred. If this man had been in an asylum, instead of in a private dwelling, his industry, skill, and trustworthiness would equally have been taken advantage of; and, in the carrying out of his daily work, he would have had many opportunities of giving way to a sudden impulse like that which appears to have prompted the suicidal act.

*Curatory and Private Patients.*

During the year 1891 I visited 22 male and 33 female patients who were under curatory, or had been placed by their relatives in the houses of persons sanctioned by the Board to receive them. In one case, when I first saw the patient, this sanction had not been obtained, but, when the requirements of the law were explained, the necessary proceedings were taken, and the case was placed on a proper footing. In another instance a curatory patient was found to be unsuitable for treatment in a private dwelling, and the *curator bonis* was advised to have her placed in an asylum. The suggestion was at once adopted. Besides the patients of this class who were personally seen, there were several about whom information was obtained from their curators and others—personal visitation being considered to be undesirable, for reasons affecting the patients themselves.

## APPENDIX D.

CIRCULAR ISSUED TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS AS TO  
THE RECEPTION OF VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 20th March 1891.*To the Superintendent of.*

SIR,—The Board have had under their consideration questions in connection with the reception into Asylums of Voluntary Boarders, under the provisions of Section 15 of the Act 29 and 30 Vict. cap. 51.

The statutory provision relating to Voluntary Boarders has worked well, and has proved to be exceedingly useful; but the fact that its benefits are becoming more widely known and more extensively taken advantage of makes it desirable that the limitations fixed by the Statute should be kept steadily in view, and that inducements to give a lax interpretation of the Statute should be carefully guarded against.

It may often seem in special cases that good could be accomplished by receiving persons as Voluntary Boarders whose mental condition is not the condition contemplated by Statute as rendering them suitable for voluntary residence. The reception of such persons as Voluntary Boarders is, however, not only a contravention of the Statute, but the Board believe that it will also be found, as a rule, injurious to the interests both of the persons so received and of the other voluntary and ordinary inmates of the Asylum.

The Board therefore trust that you will consider, in the case of every person who is under your care as a Voluntary Boarder, or who may apply for admission as a Voluntary Boarder, whether his mental condition is, in the words of the Statute, 'not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in his case,' and that you will keep or receive him as a Voluntary Boarder only in the event of his mental condition conforming to that description. The Board are of opinion that the 'Certificates of Insanity' referred to in Section 15 include all certificates which certify lunacy in accordance with the definition of 'Lunatic' given in Section 1 of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, and are not confined to certificates in a special form, such as Schedule (D.) of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap 71.

The Board fully recognise that there is no hard and fast line which separates those who may properly be certified as lunatics from those who could not properly be so certified. In determining, therefore, whether a Voluntary Inmate or a proposed Voluntary Boarder ought or ought not to be certified, much must necessarily be left to the discretion of the Medical Superintendent. But there is one case in which no difficulty ought to be experienced in determining whether voluntary residence is or is not proper. It is essential to the idea of voluntary residence in an asylum that a person entering or a person residing in an Asylum as a Voluntary Boarder shall be fully able to understand and appreciate his position as such. The Board are therefore clearly of opinion that no person of whom it cannot be said that he fully understands and appreciates the voluntary nature of his residence, ought to be received or kept in an Asylum as a Voluntary Boarder.

Persons who have entered Asylums as Voluntary Boarders are not infrequently found, either on reception or after undergoing mental deterioration during a more or less prolonged voluntary residence, to be in a condition requiring certification. It has come under the notice of the Commissioners that such persons, having entered Asylums as Voluntary Boarders, and having been subsequently certified and compulsorily detained, often regard themselves, not unnaturally, as having been entrapped by the procedure, and feel a sense of resentment at their voluntary action having been, as it seems to them, taken advantage of to secure their confinement.

In the case therefore of all Voluntary Boarders requiring to be certified, and especially in the case of those whose mental state has not undergone a marked change since reception, the Board strongly recommend that the friends should be advised to remove the patient, on certification, from the Asylum in which he has been a Voluntary Boarder to another Asylum.

With reference to the question of the extent of responsibility of Superintendents in the case of Voluntary Boarders, I am directed to say that the Board are of opinion that you should regard yourself as having the same extent of responsibility in the case of a Voluntary Boarder as in that of a certified patient, and that if in any case the position of a patient as a Voluntary Boarder interferes with your taking such measures for his or her safety as you would deem desirable were the patient certified, you should decline to keep the patient upon a voluntary footing.—I am, SIR, Your obedient Servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,  
*Secretary.*

















